# e Minng Tournal

# RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 942-Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

PRICE 6d.

R. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROMER.

J. CROFTS begs to OFFEL his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of ING SHARES of every description, and not being a BALES, transacts business

MING SHARES of every description, and not being a Drakes, transacts business, for principals on commission.

Mr. Coorea having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to VIDEND MINES, has on hand, set has procure, the best of those appearing in the siden market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected, il pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr Coores will be happy at all times to give advice to the best for investments, and calls particular attention to the present depressed so of this stock from temporary causes. The following are particularly noticable looss fide concerns, much reduced in the nominal value, and all safe to purchase at sent prices:

ent prices:

— Quintrell Downs Gwm Darren

ren filver-lesd Combinartin Consols Wissai Golden Great Baddern

et Wheal Wrey South Towey

lebrook Butterdon East Russell

th Wh. Trolawny Wheal Sydney Clew Bay

eal Venton Woet Basset Lackamore Copper Wheal Guskus

le Casores transacts every description of business through the medium of the k Exchange.

Exchange. ars of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-t Bank, Princes-street, City. and Priday, Sept. 9, 1859, No. 28, Cornhill.

iday, Sept. 9, 1853, No. 28, Cornain.

JAMES LANE, MINING AGENZ,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years),
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years),
orm his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the grant the Missing Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any edin that list. Mr. Laws will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

R. H. B. RYE begs to acquaint his friends, and the public generally, that it will afford bim much satisfaction to roceive their directions for the OECHASE of MINING SHARES, &c. He scarcely need manufon that no description of property affords so handsome a return of profit on the outlay, if ordinary agreement be observed in the selection, and ascertaining that the management is in the ands of competent and faithful persons, for capital INVESTED in those MINES of boad fall character return an interest varying from 12% to 20 per cent. per annum; hillst shares in PROGRESSIVE MINES frequently increase in price 40 or 50 per eat. and more, caused by a fresh discovery or the continued profile yield of those leady being worked. Mr. RYE also observes that he is in a position to EFFECT MESS in CERRY DESCRIPTION OF MINES on the best market terms. LIST PRICES obtained on application at CORRECT QUOTATIONS.

77, Old Broad-street, London, Sept. 9, 1853.

Did Broad-street, London, Sept. 9, 1833.

ESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.—Messrs. ELL AND COOKE respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the pubac the present FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY to PURCHASE SHARES in y first-rate PROGRESSIVE MINES, the prospects of which, and the present so of the shares, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest, provided they make a four selection. The following may be considered well worthy especial attention: coland Consols, wheal Sydney, Borington Consols, East Russell, Wheal Russell, all Arthur, Clive, Eaglebrook, Trewestha, Wheal Wrey, Tavy Consols, Thomas's tad, Balmoon Consols, and West Wh. all Jane, Many of the above mines are now ting profitable returns, and may soon be expected to appear in the Dividend List. The information, with prices of shares, may be obtained on application, or by the Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

INING SHARES.—MR. GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE.—Halamanning, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Wheal Arthur, Linares, West Provis, Wheal Golden, Hennock, Bicton Consols, Poltimore, Britannia, Worthing, &c. ATTED—Affred Comsols, South Devon Consols, Marke Valley, and Tavy Consols. SPRATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN 128.—2, Winchester-Buildings, London.

R. JOHN S. LANE, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES at the follow-OW PRICES:

Trehane, £12½.
Tremoilett Down, 5a.
Tremoilett Down, 5a.
Tremoilett Down, 5a.
Tryphena, £2.
Tresellyan Consols, 16s.
Trannack & Bosence, £7½.
Tannack Consols, £1½.
West Wheal North, 10s.
Wheal Mary Ann, £44.
Wheal Marpa, £35.
Worthing, 7s.
Wheal Forbidence, £1½.
West Holmbush, 4s. 6d.
Wheal Wrey, £25.
Wheal Wind, £1½.
West Holmbush, 4s. 6d.
Wheal Wrey, £3½.
Whitford, 9s.
Wheal Samson, £3½.
Wheal Samson, £3½.
Wheal Surprise, 8s.
Wheal Surprise, 8s.
Yooland Consols, £3½.

Wheal Surprise, 8s.
Yooland Consols, £3½. Lydford Consols, 3s. 6d.
Loveden United, 13s.
Leeds Town, 19s.
Merilyn, 2sly.
Moiland, 10s.
Monarch, 8s.
North Damsel, 19s. 6d.
North Tamar, 8s.
North Valeof Towy, 15s.
North Bowns, 23k,
North Wh. Trelawny, 26%,
Petran Wh. Jane, 16s.
Perran Gilver, Leed, 11s.
Pergnant, 18s. OW PRICES:—
d Consols, 220%, sta Consols, 9s. mbeld Consols, 16s. Craig, 24. gdon Consols, 21%. a Consols, 16s. 6d. mais, 14s. 6d. mais, 14s. 6d. con, £5%, ord United, £6%, £4%, £4%, £5%. tall, 1876. 1, 254. 25 Dinas, 10s. 6d. 360n Wood, 9s. 36wn, 8s. 6d. 2 Gwyn, 8s. 6d. Perran Wh. Jane, 16a,
sols, 7s. 6d.
d. Perran Silver-Lead, 11s.
d. fd.
d. Prignant, 18a.
Peninsular Mining Co., 6s.
Perran Wheal Alfred, 21s.
Prince Albert Cons., £1%.
Lowwidel, £6.
Earlington Consols, 10s.
Ed. 5s.
Leven Great Con., 17a.6d.
dis, £4%.
South Wh. Yooland, 10s.
Ed.
South Consols, £1½.
South Consols, £1½.
South Consols, £1½.
South Consols, £6.
Sydney Godolphin, £4½.
Sole Climaland
Consols
West, 3s.
Trabell, 7s.
Tassan Lead, 5s. 6d.
Ing, 7s. 6d.
Tavy Consols, £2½. Darren, 9s. Gd.
ret. 25.
ret. Ettchen, £2.
ret.

ies in the country wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will mation the number of shares they require, otherwise no notice can be taken distance. Any instructions to buy or sell shall be punctually stirended to. a is a BUYER of Politimore, Shebs Great Consols, Butterdon, Mary Ann. is, Ludsott, Guskus, Treweatha, Wheal Wrey, Great Hewas, Great Bryn,

JOHN R. PIKE begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the following LIST of MINING SHARES which he has for SALE,

wing LiST of MINING SHARES which he has for SALI Callington. Cupid, Wheal.
Darrington, West, £8%.
East Reeth, £1.
East Seton and Maude, £3.
St. Test United, £3.
St. Test United, £3.
Stray Park, £10.
South Rassell, 10s.
South Rassell, 10s.
South Rassell, 10s.
South Rassell, 6s.
Fast Hallsmanning, £1%.
Treclayuh, £8%.
Treclayuh, £8%.
Treclayuh, £8%.

Neptune, £8.

Neptune, £8.

Neptune forwarded to J. R. Pike, for the disposal of shares, it is parted they will state the number and time allowed, and that all such is orwarded on or before Prisky morning.

Sambers, Threadneedle-street, City, September 9, 1853.

ING SHARES FOR SALE.—The attention of speculators navn to the following PHIOES: —Tennar Maria (10s. paid—very promising). East Boorn (second call of 2s. 6d. paid, making 5s.—good locality), 8s. 6d.; Board navn jaid—greatly improved), 8s.; Wheal Barah (4s. paid—good locality), 8s. 6d.; Sourion Consols (23s. maid—promising), 8s.; Mixon Great Consols (10s. 7 monthing), 12s. 6d.; North Hingston, 2s.; West Wheal Fanny (highly promising), 12s. 6d.; North Hingston, 2s.; West Wheal Fanny (highly promising) st 3s. 6d.; South Mary Ann, 100 shares at 2s. 6d.; Cambuardin Consols All calls paid un.—Address pre-paid, to CHARLES GURNEX, main agent, Haif of Commence, Threadmedic-street, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best
DIVIDEND-PATING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—
Carn Brea
Great Devon Connoils, Mary Anne
Suth Tamar
South Basset
Teviskey
Treviskey
Treviskey
Treviskey
Wheal Trehawny
Wheal Seton
South Caradon
St. John del Rey Great Devon Consol South Tamar Redford United Trelawny

Trelaway North Pool West Caradon Cobre Cobre Cobre West Caradon St. John del Rey And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEAR ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as Treleigh Wheal North Basset North Damel Stray Park West Basset Tincroft Gothal West Basset Tincroft Gothal Trelated Missing Trelated ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such a
Tamar Treleigh Wheal Norris
East Russell North Basset North Dannel
Stray Park West Basset Tincroft
Sorth Down Wheal Harriett
East Buller Wheal Cupid
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-strees.

Rast Buller

Trefusis

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

DUBLIC SECURITIES.—CAPITALISTS who SEEK INVESTment funds, rallway shares, gold mining and land companies, and English copper,
tin, and lead mines, are the popular investments of the day. Many of these securities are as extrawagantly above as others are unreasonably below their bond fide value,
and some are intrinsically worthless.

Independently of their relative value, there are direntmentances, unconnected with
foreign polities, which must necessarily affect the values of public securities to a very
important extent during the next few months. Cora has rise; colonial produce is
higher; labour has advanced; the exports are increasing at the rate of £15,000,000
upon the vear; the bullion and coin in the bank is less by £4,762,173; the reserve in
the till of the bank is less by £4,904,868; the bills under discount are greater by
£3,162,863; and the smount to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (notwithstanding his increased liabilities for next year) is less by £1,781,470, compared
with the corresponding periods of 1852.

Money will be dearer. Consols will ductuate. Railway trailes are good, but the
interest on loan and general expenditure will increase. The majority of the gold
mining and Jamales copper companies, which at the onest we predicted would be
failures, are now scarcely one-third the price they were, and must yet materially decline. English mines, free from dots, and which divide their profits (seldon less than
20 per cent.) every two or three months, and mines progressing under respectable
and able management are unquestionably the most profitable securities.

To select such investments as are the most eligible and free from risk, certain data
are requisite, to which few have access, which undivided attention alone can furnish,
and which those only of considerable practical experience can correctly estimate.

Every information afforded to capitalists desirous of investing capital or exchanging
their securit

and which those only of considerable practical experience can correctly estimate.

Every information affored to capitalists desirons of investing capital or exchanging their securities; and sales and purchases effected upon the best possible terms.

JAMES STEVENS TRIFP & Co., 38, Ciement's-lane, Lombard-st. Established 1839.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria Alfred Consols Candidoral and and Craiglog East Wheal Rose Penllyne Court As and Craiglog East Wheal Russell Penzance Consols Carreg Gawton United Gawton United Gliden Mile Lead Gonamens Gedford United Black Craig Cambon 19 Cara Dargue (Cum.) For think, & Co., foolien Mile Lead Gonamens Great Bryn consols Boringston Consols Conford Cara Bres Great Bryn consols Boringston Consols Gest Bryn consols Great Bryn Great Great Bryn Gr

Devon United Doleoath Nath-y-Care North Baller North Basset Doleoath North Basset North Cornwall Sast Alfred Consols East Basset East Black Craig East Wheal Crofty Rast Darren East Halamanning East Margaret East Black Taig East Pool East Pool East Pool East East Basset East Black Craig East Wheal Crofty Rast Darren North Wheal Robert North Pool North North Cornwall North Pool North Pool North Pool North Pool North Wheal Robert North Pool North P

East Wheal Reeth Penhale Consols West Abraham Wrysgan (slate)
And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.
The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs fo
PURCHASING in DIVIDEND-PATING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVI
MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent, and the latter by
considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. Ray
totals is at all times in a position to PURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMA
TION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURGEARES or SALES on stoc
of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.
Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of th
kingdom within the shortest notice.—Sept. 9, 1833.

OLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—
Messra, KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City.

NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable optimity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their profits every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent, with every mospect of continuance, and being free from functation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES in many PROGRESHIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, &c., for the development and beinging the same into a profitable state of working which, at present prices, cannot fall to remunerate all who invest; a carcular election of such aione can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

T. Filler and Co. "Ill furnich every information to capitalists, cither personally or by letter, and coat effect purchases or sales of every description.

23, Austiniars, London.

R. W. L. TERNAN, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER IN BERTISH AND POREIGN MINE SHARES, PENCHURCH STREET, has for SALE SHARES in saveral remaining from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum; also, SHARES in saveral population, and controlled on the profit of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, and PRUSSIA, all communications addressed to the offices, No. 5, dama's-court, Old Broad-street, sept. 2, 1885.

TO THE MINING PUBLIC.—GEORGE BUDGE begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken OFFICES at 5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, where he will be glad to receive their orders for the buying and selling of all description of mining property, at the closest prices of the day.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURERS ORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURBED.

—FOR SALE, SHARES in the following MINES:—Botalluck, Bosceaus, Chiverton. Boringdon Consols, Ardennes, Treleigh Consols, Devon Kapunda, Peru, Pendoen, Treworlis, Tryphena, Wheal Harriett, Bodmin United, Perran United, Tresellyan, Par Consols, Leeds Town, St. Aubin and Grylls, West United Hills, Clivu United, Wast Alfred Consols, Foltimore, Keswick, Cubert, North Wheal Unity, Carvannail, Carpenter (South Sydenham), Great Wheal Baddern, Nanteos and Penthiw, East Eurland, Wheal Meessager, Wheal Guskus, Tayy Consols, Perran Bilver-lead, Wheal Mand, La Min, and North Fowey, with several others.—Application, or letters, to be addressed to JOHN BEALL, 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, /6

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REPINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, APASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

OSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, WANDFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWARTS PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phomix Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

ESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-RIGHTERS, CHILLAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to eggst and work machinery in Australia and California

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c. JAMES
LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply
RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTS,
SPIKES, and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET FIPES, and all kingle
of IRON CASTINGS. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, and PREE OF COMMISSION:—viz., 15 North Caradon, 10 Treworlis and Trenethek, 10 Mixon Great Consols (10s. paid), 10 Cawson Hill (5s. paid), 35 East Boson (2s. 6s. 1 paid), 5 Wheal James, and 8 Wheal Procker. Any reasonable offer for all, or any, of the above will be accepted.—Address, "Alpha," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, on or before Wednesday, the 14th inst., as an immediate sale is requisite.

TOR SALE,—South Carn Brea, 50 shares, £7; Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Mining Company, 200 shares (£5 paid), 15s.; West Wh. Alfred, 40 shares, £1 15s.; 128th share in the Royal Hibernian Company, £25.—GEORGE MOORE, mining broker, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

PRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT OR SOLD FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.—Authentic records and statistics, showing the state and prospects of these securities, together with the leading features and ingredients of the money market, which for a time affects their value, are correctly compiled for the use of principals, the undersigned making it his care so to analyse the official accounts, and to collect such facts as will aid capitalists in forming a correct judgment in their investments, and materially guide them in their speculations.

MINING SHARES are greatly depressed, not only by the causes affecting other securities, but also by the numerous new adventures which have deluged the market, and been followed up with frequent calls, obliging holders of bona fide and intrinsically valuable mines to sell their shares; but this afforts most favourable opportunities for making very advantageous investments in the latter kind, correct information of which can be obtained on application to E. H. TRIPP, Castle-court Chambers, Birchin-lane.

MR. E. H. TRIPP is prepared to DEAL in the following, at the CURRENT MARKET PRICES:—viz., Alfred Consols, Botallack, Bedford United, Condurrow, Linares, Nant-y-Car, New South Wales Gold, New South Wales Coal, Poltimore, Trehane, Union Tin, West Basset, Wheal Golden.

NVESTMENTS IN IRELAND.—Messrs. J. LOCKE (Author of a treatise on Valuation and Measurement of Land) and R. W. TOWNSEND, C.E., are prepared to farnish of PINIONS or REPORTS on the AGRICTURAL VALUE and MINERAL CAPABILITIES of ESTATES for SALE in IRELAND.—For terms, &c., apply to the above parties, 48, Upper Sackwille-street, Dublin.

N.B. No charge for preliminary correspondence.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zinc, and Lead Mining Company, &c. Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

ESSRS. HARRISON AND BRERETON, MINING BROKERS, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 32 MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON JO

MR. R. C. MANUEL, MINING OFFICES, No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

MR. R. C. MANUEL'S offices are expressly adapted for the use of companies and committees conducting their business in London: he advises in the technical, financial, and is also made arrangements of companies, conformably with the Cost-book System; and has also made arrangements whereby he is embled to undertake the entire superintendence and management of mines, the laying out and crecting every kind of mining machinery, inspecting and reporting on mines and all mineral property.—Offices of the Great Crimis Copper Mine, Union Tin Mine, West Wheal Builer Tin Mine, &g. 26, Austinfriars, London.

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to
surfice interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of
the English market presents an unprecedented opportunity for profusible investment,
Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

MESSERS. TREDINNICK & CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HATMARKET and Ro. 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, (ONDON; and Mr. 2022) TREDINNICK Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Maskingh, HAYLE CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12% to 15 per cent. per annula; and Messer, The DINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BU and SILL int all DIVINICA and promising MINES.—The Westly List of Prices, and Circular of Mines mation, to be had upon application of Messer, Tredinnick.

T H E C O S M O S I N S T I T U T B.
Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7th and 5th Vie. cap. 110.
Capital £50,000, in 50,800 shares of £1 each, payable upon final registration.

mde,
G.S. Le Chevalier de Colquioun, LL.D.,
M.R.S.L.
M.R. Grace the Duke of Leinster.
Most Hon. the Marquis of Ormande, 

TRUSTEES. COLERIDGE JOHN KENNARD, Esq.

Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart.

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AUGUSTUS GUEST, E.S.Q., L.D., F.S.A.,
M.R.S.L.
AUGUSTUS GUEST, E.S.Q., L.D., F.S.A.,
ARCHITECT—Stephen Geary, E.S.
SUPERINTENDENT—William Jordan, E.Q.
No people are so much interested in the acquirement and diffusion of geographical knowledge as those of the British emplier; their ships are in every part of the world; the raw materials for the employment of their imausteruring population are brought from every sea and from every land; their manufactures are scattered over the face of the globe; each new geographical discovery opens a new market for their merchants; and not a shore nor a coast can be explored, from the Arctic Pole to the torrid regions of Africa, but a new field is opened for their enterprise, and a new impulse given to their industry.

The colonies of Great Britain girdle the earth. In every country and in every climadity or a household who have not kindred and connections in lands across the sea: and yet how few there are, even among: our educated classes, who have a proper knowledge of the geographical position of the countries, the babits, the names of the people, the productions, and climate of the spots whereon their friends or relations are diverged in faces.

a ramiy or a nousehold who nave not sincered and connections in lands across the sea: and yet how few there are, even among: our calculated classes, who have a proper knowledge of the geographical position of the countries, the habits, the names of the people, the productions, and climate of the spots whereon their frieads or relations are dwellers.

Our extended empire, our rapid sea and land communications, our personal relations with every part of the world, demand a means of cheap and easy access to the stores of information which have been collected not only by our own countrymen, but by all civilised nations, with reference to the globe we inhabit, its geography and hydrography, its people, its climates, and its productions. No nation at this time possesses an institution upon a large scale where these objects and this information are attainable by the general public. Learned societies have made large and valuable collections, but these have never been available to the great masses of the people. It is now proposed not to interfere with the operations of these learned bodies, but rather to extend their usefulness by communicating to the many the information which has hitherto been confined to the few.

The crection of the large Model of the Earth in Leicester-square; the collection of ancient and modern maps, models, specimens, and books relating to geography; the admission of the public at a small charge, was the germ of a nationally important undertaking, destined to become a great clucational instrument; and the multitudes who have visited the model, consulted the books and maps, and the whales they have expressed for its permanency and extension, have proved not only that the public are anxious to avail themselves of such an institution for individual information and for general instruction, but that the monies paid by the public for a participation in its benefits will afford a remunerative return for the capital invested. In the words of Sir Koderick Imper Murchison, President of the Koyai Geography

and the most profound researches, the means of diffusing information and instruction to the humbiest inquirer.

The capital of the Institute is fixed at £50,000, which will be appropriated in possessing the Institute of Mr. Wyld's interest in the area of Leicester-square, in the model buildings, and extensive collections at present existing in the building, and in making great attentions and additions to the present structure, and completing the collections of costumes, mays, charts, models, and books. It is expected that this amount will be amply sufficent for these purposes.

It is proposed that this capital shall be divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Every shareholder will be entitled to a personal admission to the exhibition rooms, to the general lectures, and to all the privileges of the Institute, subject to the direction of the executive council. By these means the advantages of the Institute will be extended to all classes. Every holder of 20 shares will be entitled to write one admission each day; but no holder of more than 100 shares shall be allowed to issue more than Eve such admissions on the same day.

The privileges attaching to the holders of shares will be only transferable half-yearly—vir., on the 5th of January, and 5th of July. The shares to be payable upon final registration.

registration.
It is proposed that after payment of dividends any surplus revenue which may remain shall be devoted to the promotion of science, in connection with the institute in such manner as the Council may determine.

On a low estimate, founded on the experience of the last two years, during which the Model of the Earth has been constantly open to the public, and taking into consideration the additional sources of revenue now for the first time opened, it appears that an armuni return exceeding £4600 may be expected, after payment of the incidental exp ness.

It is intended to apply for a Royal Charter or for a special Act of Parliament for incorporation.—By order of the Executive Council,

Offices, 57, St. James's-street, August 10, 1353.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Mesers. Bragg and Stockdale, 31, Throgmorton-street; or to the offices of the Institute, 57, St. James's-street.

dale, 31, Throgmorton-street; or to the offices of the institute, 37, 81. James's-street.

UPER-PHOSPHATE COMPOST COMPANY.

(Provisionally registered.)

Capital £60,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up in full on complete registration.

TRUSTRES.

Sir C. W. CODEINGTON. Bart, M.P., Dodington-park, Glousestershire.

Lieut.-General 8g JOHN F. FITTGEERALD, R.C.B., M.P., Sandgate, Folkestone.

CHARLES HOPKINSON, Eq., banker, Regent-street.

PETER BOLT, Eq., M.P., 23, Hyde Park-gardens.

This company proposes to supply a manure nearly equal to Peruvian guano, as a top dressing for posture, and superior thereto for green crops, at a considerably reduced price. This manure has been analysed by Prof. J. T. Way, F.C.S., the consulting chymist to the Boyal Agricultural Society of England, and by Prof. Nesbit, F.C.S., F.G.S., with results showing the proportions of phosphate and animal matter contained therein to be as great as those contained in Peruvian guano.

The advantages to the shareholders and to the agriculturists generally of such an undertaking are obvious, as 400,000 tons of guano and other chemical manures are now consumed annually, whilst the demand for the best kinds far exceeds the supply. The exclusive manufacture of the manure is secured to this company by patent.

Applications for prospectuses, containing the names of the directors, and for the unallotted shares, may be made to the secretary; or to Edmund Solilleux, Fea. 33.

early £30 per cent.
ications for prospectuses, containing the names of the directors, and for the
ted shares, may be made to the secretary; or to Edmund Soillieux, Esq., 33,
Exchange.

RICHARD REEVE, Secretary. Royal Exchange. Temporary offices, 35, Lincoln's Ina-fields.

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by Joss Mircuell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

ecturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen in unding to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS. —ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 163, FLEET STREET. BREAM FAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eig. o'clock; joint and vegetable, is. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP at VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at To Millens such. A night porter is a stendards.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINES. -At GENERAL

CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINE-court, Old Broad-stree on Thursday, the lat of September,
W. T. GOOCH. Esq., in the chair,
The various officers of the undertaking were appointed, and the accounts, showing an expenditure of £130 8s. 8d. up to June last, were approved and passed.
The captain of the mines attended with specimens from a rich and extensive coper lode, discovered unexpectedly only a few days previously.
The committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for the purchase of an engine, and the energetic prosecution of the undertaking.
It was also unanimously resolved:—
That the present adventurers shall subscribe for 1000 capital shares, and pay upon the same to the bankers of the company at the rate of £1 per share, on or before sharday, the 1st day of October next; such shares to be allotted per rata among the adventurers, according to the interests respectively held by them.

4. Adam's court, Sept. 6, 1853.

CHARLES JNO. ELEY, Sec.

THE TOWYN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in certificates to bearer of not less than five shares.

On the "Cost-shook Parkettle." No. Deed to be signed, nor further liability beyond the amount of the shares taken and paid upon.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RICHARD FIELD, Esq., 34, Coleman-street, City.

WILLIAM FITCH, Esq., 2-nd 3, Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, Chy.

EDWARD MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin and Wood), Market Wharf, Regent's-pk.-basin, JAMES PHILLIPS, Esq., 31, Bash-lane, Cannon-street, City.

EDWIN TOMLINSON, Esq., 16, Ironmonger-lane, City.

BANKERS-London and County Banking Company, Lombard-street.

Solicitores—Mesers, Child and Son, 62, Cannon-street,
Secritary (pro tem.)—Mr. Robert Simpson.

BROKER—Edmund Soilleux, Esq., 33, Royal Exchange.

OFFICES,—5, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET.

OFFICES,—5, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to work an almost inexhaustible vein of blue slate, situate five miles to the north of the port of Aberdovey, in the county of Merioneth; and a few miles west of, and on the south western Merioneth slate range. The vein is in proximity to the celebrated Abberlieftenny Quarry. Other quarries have recently been opened upon the same vein, and are already making handsome returns.

The lease of this valuable quarry is for 50 years, at a royalty of 1-l4th; the extent of the sett is above 300 acres. There is an ample supply of water power, and natural facilities for forming a large reservoir on the highest part of the property to work the machinery.

The vein is upwards of 40 yards in width, and runs north and west through the entire length of the sett, It is situate close to the turnpike-road leading to the shipping port of Aberdovey, which bounds the sett on the south, and presents unusual facilities for working; the head covering being remarkably thin, and in some places consisting in great part, if not altogether, of a wet peat bog; while the vein sloping upwards on the side of it chill from the road, presents great facilities for forming the levels for drainage, and for carriage to the road, at but little expense, the hollows on either side affording the means of disposing of rubble and waste to any extent, and at little or no expense.

The vein has already been opened sufficiently to develope the quantity and quality of

side affording the means of disposing of rubble and waste to any cantity and quality of no expense.

The vein has already been opened sufficiently to develope the quantity and quality of the slate, there being an entire absence of sulphur or any other deteriorating compound; hence the quality is in the highest degree satisfactory, especially as the slate taken 10 fms. from the surface, is equal to that taken at a much greater depth in the neighbouring quarries, and every marketable size can at once be obtained.

The slate can be delivered at the Port of Aberdovey, from whence shipments can at all times be made, at 4s, per ton, or about one-third of the carriage paid by neighbouring quarries, yielding large returns, and which of itself (taking into consideration the much less chance of breakage) forms a very considerable guarantee for the success of the undertaking.

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Captain Edward Davies has reported that the quarry will be working to profit from the expiration of the first six months; and that the expiration of the first two years, 200 men at least can be employed, taking the profit at half that usually calculated upon, and after daying all expenses, including a reserve fund to repay the capital laid out, will give a profit of 20 per cent. on the cupital. As the continuous wriking opens additional space, which gives the facility for employing a larger number of men, the dividends will thus be continuously increasing.

The estimates of working expenses show that each quarry will cost £2000 in opening and fully developing. It is intended to open at first four quarries, and erect suitable machinery; but as the vein presents facilities for working on a very large scale, the committee do not hesitate in expressing their belief, that it will ultimately become one of the most productive, and one of the most profitable undertakings in North Wales. The committee, from personal knowledge, are aware that two similar undertakings are paying respectively £100 per cent. and £60 per cent. on the paid-up capital, besides having repaid to the shareholders, from the reserve fund, the whole of the original amount. The demand for slate for building purposes has for years been far beyond the supply. The quarries at present in work cannot possibly execute new orders for one to two years; and when the increasing demand for slate for paving and numerous ornamental purposes is taken into consideration, it is apparent that a quarry producing such a quality of slate and slab as can be produced from the Towyn Quarries, cannot fail to prove a mos

ciency of the machinery erected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Towyn Slate Quarry Company.

GENTLEMENT,—I request you to allot me shares in your company, and I hereby undertake and agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the amount thereof when required so to do.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.

Reflecte.

Reference.

Reference Profession or business

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

In 60,000 parts, or shares.—El per share to be paid on allotment. Conducted on the "Cost-soon System."—No Deed to be signed. COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENY.

The Hon. H. T. STANLEY—CHAIRMAN.

JAMES BARING, Esq., Piceadilly.

EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Lioyd's; and Norfolk-road, Regent's-park. THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Synour-street-west, Hyde-park.

SIT ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Eart., Sackville-street, Piceadilly.

H. W. ROPER, Esq., Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

SIT ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Eart., Sackville-street, Piceadilly.

H. W. ROPER, Esq., Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

COLOMIAL COMMITTER.

X. R. BREE'E, Esq., merchant, D'Urban.

JOHN LEYLAND FELLDEN, Esq., merchant, D'Urban.

MININO AGENT AT NATAL—Richard Madigan, Esq., C.E.

BANKERS—MESSIS. JOSHUB HUtchinson and Son, 39, Lothbury.

SOLICTOR—James Crosby, Esq., Church-court, Old Jewry.

SECRETARY Thomas Roberts, Esq. (late of Natal).

OFFICES.—No. 36.4, MOGRGATE STREET, LONDON.

This company is established for the purpose of working the coal-fields at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and for general mining objects in those colonies.

Por a more detailed account of their plan and projected operations the committee refer to the prospectus, but they place prominently Lefore the public the facts that in Natal they have secured a right of selecting from about 120,000 acres wen portions as they may consider it expedient to purchase, and that the existence in that colony of coal in great abundance and of excellent quality is a matter so fully established as to admit of no question, while the certainty of finding at the Cape a constant and most profitable market is apparent to all who consider the immense steam traffic which from its peculiar geographical position, is necessarily concentrated there at every season of the year.

In general confirmation of the views of the committee, the foliowing documents are quoted in the prospecture, and may be seen at the offices of the comment.

admit of no question, while the certainty of finding at the Cape a constant and most profitable market is apparent to all who consider the immense steam traffic which from its peculiar geographical position, is necessarily concentrated there at every season of the year.

In general confirmation of the views of the committee, the following documents are quoted in the prospectus, and may be seen at the offices of the company:—

1. The Report of Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B. (the late Government of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies), addressed to the Home Government.

2. The Report of the Government Commissioners on the Settlement of Natal, presented to Parliament on the 36th July, 1831, by command of Her Majesty.

3. The Evidence taken before the Kaffir Committee of the House of Commons in 1851.

4. The Report of the Acting Surveyor-General, published by authority in the recent colonial papers, on the subject of coal mining.

5. A Letter from Mr. Madigan, the Mining Agent of the Committee at Natal, dated 2d Febuary 1853.

Of profit, after a careful consideration of every ascertainable fact, the committee are enabled to speak with confidence.—Their enquiries have satisfied them that the aggregate annual consumption of coal by the numerous steam-ships calling at the Cape may safely be estimated at about 109,000 tons, the average price fluctuating from 23 to 24 per ton. To answer this demand the company can, it is computed, supply coal at the Cape at a maximum charge of 22 per ton, the result being an immerse awing to the consumers, and to the shareholders an annual return upon their capital, after allowing every deduction, of more than 30 per cent.

A considerable number of shares having been already subscribed for, and a reserve having been made for the colony, applications for such as the committee are prepared now to aliot must be addressed to the brokers or secretary, in the usual form, on or before Monday, the 12th day of September.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Committee have to announce that they will be prepared to PROCEED with the ALLOTMENT OF SHARES on Tuesday, the 13th inst, after which day NO APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED. 36a, Moorgate-street, Sept. 8, 1853. By order, THOS. ROBERTS, Sept. 1853.

NEW CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We always publish at length the rules and regulations of newly-formed mining companies, parties interested in mining operations being thus enabled well to consider their several details, judge how far they will operate for the benefit of the undertaking, and also being suggestive to the mind of any desirable or necessary modifications, to conduct a company on strict principles of simple equity. We now insert those recently adopted for the better management of the Lewis Mines Company, as promised in our report of the meeting (in last week's Mining Journal), at which they were agreed to by the shareholders:

1. That the 1000 share of this company shall henceforth be represented by 5000.

were agreed to by the shareholders:—

1. That the 1000 shares of this company shall henceforth be represented by 3 shares, each share representing one 5000th part.

2. There shall be a tr asurer, who shall have the custody of all deeds, leases, coants, books, moneys, and funds, the property of the shareholders, and shall be sponsible for the receipt and disbursement of the said moneys and funds; but not any loss or damage that may accrue to the property of this company, except it and from his own neglect, waste, or mal-practice, and that he give such a security as tightly company and the security and the security as tightly company and the security and the security as tightly company and the security as tightly company and the security as tightly company and the security as t

from his own neglect, waste, or mal-practice, and that he give such a security as the shall require.

3. The bankers of this company shall be chosen by the shareholders.

4. The treasurer shall call a general meeting of the shareholders once in every fealendar months, to be held at such time and place as he shall appoint.

5. The treasurer shall exhibit at each general meeting the accounts made upend of the previous three-monthly period; and shall produce all books, accounts, vouchers, for the inspection of the shareholders, of. The shareholders shall examine the accounts so exhibited by the treasurer, and shall pass or disadlow the same, and shall vote funds, and make calls necessary for the prosecution of these mines, and shall determine on all matters of business appertaining to the same, such determination to be decided by the majority of votes present either in persons or by proxy, and shall be binding on all the shareholders, where present or not; notwithstanding such majority of votes may not represent a majority of the shares of this company.

7. Each shall cholder shall have one vote for each share held by him or her, but no shareholder shall have power to vote unless he or she shall have paid all calls previously made.

shareholder shall have power to vote unless he or she shall have paid all calls prejously made.

8. Shareholders may vote by proxy granted to another shareholder, provided subproxy be left with the treasurer the day previous to the meeting at which such proxy is to be made available.

9. In the event of the number of votes being equal, the chairman shall have the casting vote, which shall be binding on all the shareholders.

10. The treasurer shall have the power to call special general meetings of the shareholders, be held at such time and place as he shall think fit to appoint.

11. Any two or more of the shareholders, holding in the aggregate 1000 shars, may require the treasurer to call a special general meeting of the shareholders at say time, by leaving with him, or at his place of business, a requisition properly signed by them, specifying the object of such meeting. The notice to be delivered to the runsurer at least fourteen days previous to the holding of the shareholders at such special general meeting, it shall be in the power of the said shareholders, holding 1000 shares, to conveas a special general meeting of the shareholder, to be held either at the office of the conpany for the time being, or at such other place as they may appoint, by sending a notice to each shareholder (stating the object of such meeting) ten days previous to the shareholders, notwithstanding the treasurer may be absent.

13. The treasurer shall give seven clear days notice to each shareholder of all special and general meetings, which notice, forwarded by post to the address as entered in the transfer book of this company, or as last left with the treasurer, shall be deemed good and sufficient notice, the time to be computed from the day on which such notice was posted.

14. At all special meetings no matter or subject shall be introduced or discussed or de-

good and sufficient notice, the time to be computed from the day on which such not was posted.

14. At all special meetings no matter or subject shall be introduced or discussed ord cided upon, but such as shall have been specified in the notice convening the meeting.

15. The shares of this company shall be transferable by deed or notice of transis signed by the vendor and purchaser in the usual form, to be forwarded within face on the company of the ten days from the date thereof to the treasurer, who shall immediately acknowing the receipt of it, and register the same in the transfer book of this company, but no gister of such transfer shall be made by the treasurer unless all calls which have been previously made shall have been first duly paid upon the said shares to be transfers 16. No sub-division of any one share representing one 5000th part or share shall allowed, or in anywise recognized.

17. All calls for money shall be paid to the treasurer, or to the bankers of this con pany, within 14 days after notice of call shall have been forwarded to each sharebolis 18. It shall be in the power of the shareholders at a special general meeting, a call became due, or at any subsequent meeting, a copy of the said resolution have been first duly forwarded to every shareholder in arrear of calls, to declare absolute forfeited shares spon which such call shall remain unpaid; and overy such declare defaulter shall immediately and thenceforth lose all right, title, interest, or share what soever in or to the said forfeited shares; or in or to any moneys, credits, ores, min rals, machinery, or other property of this company, that he or she might or wai have been entitled to, either in law or equity, in virtue of such shares previous tom declared forfeiture.

19. All forfeited shares shall be transferred to a forfeited share account, and remain part of the said resolution to the said resolution to the said resolution to the said forfeited shares explaid to the resolution to a feel and the said resolution to the said s

rais, machinery, or other property of this company, that he or she magnetic have been entitled to, either in law or equity, in virtue of such shares previous to sak declared forfeiture.

19. All forfeited shares shall be transferred to a forfeited share account, and remis subject to the directions of the general or special meetings.

20. The general or special meetings shall have the power to decide at what time as in what manner such forfeited shares shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for the shareholders, intimation having been first given to each shareholder, in the ordinary notice convening the general or special meeting, that the subject of disposal will be discussed at the said general or special meeting.

21. That each and every shareholder binds himself, and is hereby bound, to be his proportion of the expenses incurred in the prosecution of this undertaking; the highest considering the same of the same shall be shareholder may withdraw himself from further liability by giving the treasure for the time being notice in writing of such intention, and by paying his proportion of all debts and liabilities of whatsoever kind or nature that may have been incurred previous to such notice of withdrawal, and shall be incurred during and to the end of all debts and liabilities of whatsoever kind or nature that may have been incurred previous to such notice of withdrawal, and shall be incurred during and to the end in the current month in which such notice shall have been left with the treasurer; as by relinquishing by some deed or instrument, to be approved of at a general meeting, all his shares in this company, and all his right and title to the engines, tools, telds, materials, ores, or other property of this company in respect of the shares held by his, materials, ores, or other property of this company in respect of the shares held by his, materials, ores, or other property of the source of a deceased properteor, or assignee of balarys properieor, or committee of lunatic proprietor, shall hold shares in

## MINING MANAGEMENT IN AMERICA.

The New York Herald has some apposite comments on the manner in which mining companies in that country are concocted, and boards of a rectors formed—so applicable, indeed, are the remarks to too many of our projected adventures, that we are induced to insert them, for the beset of all concerned. The writer says:—

else, from their property."

QUARTZ CRUSHINO.—A very satisfactory exhibition was made Aug 20 at the Novelty Works, of the operations of Berdam's Gold Quartz Crushing and Amagamating Machine. In the space of two hours upwards of 2 costs of gold quarts were passed through the machine, which gave a product of \$175 in pure gold. This is the rate of about \$4.25 c. per 100 libs., or nearly \$50 per ton. The ore was from the Dorn Mines, of South Carolina, and was by no means a fair sample of our from the Celebrated mines. The quartz was mixed up with a good dead of earth, which is creased the bulk, while it reduced the per cent, richness. The machine worked less tifully, and to the satisfaction of every one present. Within the past few days it is gold that may saw that the past few days it is gold that may saw the the water from the bowl into the reservoir. With a good data may pass with the water from the bowl into the reservoir. With a provement the machine is, without doubt, the most perfect gold quartz crusher amalgamator in existence. A few days since an experiment was made in Bardamachine on five samples of gold quartz taken from five veins in a mine just open in North Carolina, with the following result:—

1st sample.... 62 lbs. quartz ore produced \$1.35 c. \$3.00 c. per bushel. 2d ditto ... 69 ditto ditto 3.90 = 8.00 ditto ... 177 ditto ditto 3.95 = 3.50 ditto ... 181 ditto ... 191 ditto ditto 7.50 = 6.00 ditto ... 191 ditto ditto 7.50 = 6.00 ditto ... 191 ditto ditto 3.95 = 3.00 ditto ...

equal equal atrades

FOREIGN CORDAGE.—An importation has taken place at Southamptos from India, of a parcel of cordage manufactured from strips of hide, and, from its ability and durability, particulars adapted for the purpose of tiller ropes. These life ropes are a novel article of importation from shroad, and will be admissible under the cord duty.

THE MINISTERS AT

# Original Carrespandence.

ON ANTHRACITE COAL-ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

18,-This article is now beginning to attract public attention, on ac

and the speech and the community rearrely grantly male there, there was of the community rearrely grantly male that it; while in America it is almost the only demostle of Anthracite is as much in favour in America is abituminous is here; if these opposite preferences, no doubt, resulted more from accident design—more from position than from intrinsic merits of their own, the first introduction. Our anthracite coal-field sare in Wales: coals and used in England until about the beginning of the thirteenth eengal at that early period Wales was a country almost inaccessible, the may in some measure account for anthracite coal-field are in which the same interpretation of the great "Atlantic cities;" at the same time prejudice may have had something to do with keeping up for so long time a monor of one kind of fuel. But these are not times for prejudices or mories; it is an age of searching meeting that the same time prejudice may have had something to do with keeping up for solong time an monor of one kind of fuel. But these are not times for prejudices or mories; it is an age of searching meeting that the more scattering to the winds emmercial delusions (whether intentional or otherwise), and the unital representation of the many shall be no more sacrificed to make the properties of the many shall be no more sacrificed to make properties of the many shall be no more sacrificed to make propose is yet to be tested; the American anthractic is already and to be adapted, and not only adapted, but preferred to bituminous il domestic purposes, for, with sacredy an exception, it is the only itself in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, &c. (numbering polation more than a million and hall), and deservedly so, if the classes of these immense cities, and the purity of their atmosphere, be millioned to the properties of the production in pusper referred to :—"The uninflammable coals are those known by such of New York, Philadelphia, Balton, or a stage of the shall be a decreased and the sacred of the mean and the pro

he per cubic yard.

Te, I think, now clearly shown that America contains not only the amount of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, but also the best of each; and, therefore, it is folly to shut our eyes to these facts, to doing we cannot alter them. Let us rather, if we can in any way to unelves by this information, take advantage of it. The monogen timber has fallen, and why not our coal, if the people, as a beginners thereby. The wholesale wrice of anthracite coal at be gainers thereby. The wholesale price of anthracite coal at lights (taking an average of the last three years) is \$3.76c. per ton \$40 ks.\$), which is equal to 10s. 6d. sterling. This is a low price interest of the sterling in the second of Welsh when it has been ascertained that 100 tons of Welsh take is equal to 144 tons of bituminous: if this is a correct estimate, is but fair to put down 100 tons of American anthracite as equal follows. What a contrast this is to the wholesale price in London—viz. about 20 pretton; to this should be added ountry where labour is \$1 par day and principle as equal to the wholesale price at the price and the of bituminous in London

"Anat the inhabitants of Philadelphia do for their coal; this, it country where labour is \$1 per day, and mining in comparision and but imperfectly understood. The effect of monopoly on the diad competition on the other, is here plainly visible. Sent to think of introducing American anthracite into our London triangle would be little short of folly; yet the time may come, for is only a matter of freight, when Londoners will gladly make use implementations of the comparison of all any for its myrkiness and alone. In a few years the shimping trade soughess fuel: then London will cease to be the detestation or an arm for its murkiness and gloom. In a few years the shipping trade squal to its requirements; the pressure of the Australian and Calibrates will have passed away; ships will be built larger and cheaper, and at a less cost; then coal may be brought from New York or

Philadel his to London for less than 20s. per ton,—but say, for calculation sake 20s. per ton; this would make the price of anthracite coal de-

Cos on board at Philadelphia	\$3·75=	£0	15	6
Freight to London	4:84	1	0	0
City of London dues	0.26	0	1	1
Instrunce and sundry charges	0.10	0	0	5
		-	_	_

\$8.95=£1 17 0

But a anthracite is cheaper by 50 per cent. than bituminous, the true price to the consumer would not be 37s, but only 18s. 6d. per ton, which is about 2s. per ton cheaper than the present price of bituminous in London. As coal is now allowed to be imported into this country free of duty, there is not a shadow of chance now that the corn and timber monopolies are abolished, of re-imposing an import duty. If 3000 miles of freightage is not a sufficient protection for our coal-lords, there is something radically wrong; and it is high time, after five centuries of experience, with all its secumulated and uncontrolled gains, they should bear the full brunt of foreign competition.—J. L.: Sept. 6.

### THE IRON ORE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE IRON ORE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Siz.—I read with much satisfaction your leading article on the resources of this country to meet the large and increasing demand for iron. The importance of recent discoveries in Yorkshire appears to be very great, and the energetic efforts to make them available are, indeed, most laudable. It was, however, with somewhat more interest and satisfaction that I read the latter part of your article, which referred to the extension of the "colitic formation" to Northampton: thus it would seem that the ore of that listrict is identical, and the same, with that of Cleveland; and I am happy to add that the analysis (from a paper before me) gives a much larger per centage of iron to the Northamptonshire ore than you accredit to Cleveland—thus, in three specimens, one contained 47 per per cent., as ecoad 58 per cent., and a third 67 per cent. of oxide of iron.

It is indeed a valuable and important discovery, and doubtless will force its way into the market by its intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to depreciate it. It is a narrow policy which has dictated those efforts to deery it. I know that it is sought for and largely used in Staffordshire at this moment, and 1000 tons per week are sent into Wales for use in those furnaces. The masters of Staffordshire are aware of the fact that their own resources are becoming daily more scanty, and that, but for the help of the neighbouring county, their furnaces must, ere long, be blown out. They must, and will, take refuge in Northamptonshire to perpetuate their own existence—Cleveland is too far distant for them to seek help in that quarter. The ore of Northamptonshire is, I believe, unintelligible to the Staffordshire masters. It smets more easily, with about one-third of the heat which the ore of their county requires; moreover, too much heat spoils it. After a time, however, when furnaces on the soil of Northamptonshire have made known its peculiarities and acknowledged superiority, the Staffordshire masters w

### VENTILATION OF MINES.

SIR,-Some statements have been made in Mr. Hutchins's Committee and also in one of your recent papers, respecting the current ventilation of Seaton Delaval Colliery by boilers and jets, as contrasted with other collieries working by furnace; and as these statements are at variance with those published by four inspectors in December last, it may be useful to communicate that I have recently examined the said ventilation, and hereby give the result—the increase since December is well accounted for, from the large expenditure gone into in enlarging the air courses, &c.:—

SEATON DELA	A CALL	LENILLAI	IUA.		
North incline afterments subdit t	specto , 1852 16,800	rs, and	underv	iewer, 53.	Ir. Dun Aug. 22 1853. 40,020
Victoria branch	13,864		20,917		14,143
	10,664 12,000		83,710 18,169	***************************************	54,163 12,000
Total going up upcast shaft 5					

According to Mr. Edward Potter, the ventilation of the adjoining col-ery, the Cramlington, working with a single furnace, and all going through ne workings, stands as follows at the different periods—viz.:

May, 1849 . January, 18 April, 1853	52	 	*****	90,655	ditto	per minute. ditto ditto
	**	4.4		**		1.3

Showing that Cramlington, with a single ordinary furnace, with only half the number of shafts which Seaton Delaval possesses, and working the same seam under similar circumstances, possesses a greater amount of ven-tilation than the former, with all its believe and stem jets. the number of shafts which Seaton Densys same seam under similar circumstances, possesses a greater amount of vertilation than the former, with all its boilers and steam jets.

MATTHIAS DUNN, M.I.

# THE EXPLOSION AT MONKWEARMOUTH.

THE EXPLOSION AT MONKWEARMOUTH.

Sin,—It would have been very desirable to have the information requested in a former communication regarding the explosion at Monkwearmouth; it would have enabled us to form anopinion as to the comparative merits for ventilation between the system usually practised in the Newcastle district and that latterly pursued at Monkwearmouth, and because it appears to me, so far as I understand, that the former is the very system advocated (before the late committee) by Mr. Dickinson for fiery mines.

Mr. Dickinson says (Ans. 94), "If it were a fiery mine, I should recommend driving out the galleries to the extremity, and work backward instead of forward; because (95) you would be always sure of maintaining the ventilation by having the galleries in solid coal, and not subject to leakage through the gob." Now, this is precisely the Newcastle system—namely, driving galleries (stalls) to the extremity, and leaving large blocks (pillars) of coal to be worked in coming backwards. Of late it has been considered an improvement to commence working away the "broken" a short distance back from the "whole" coal, and the current of air after leaving the face of the galleries is made to pass along the face of the "broken.—T.: Glossop, Sept. 6. broken .- T.: Glossop, Sept. 6.

# MINE INSPECTION—THE INSPECTORS.

MINE INSPECTION—THE INSPECTORS.

SIR,—Now that the subject of mine inspection, and the necessity for extending the same, is so prominently before the public, it may not be out of place to review the conduct of those individuals who now hold such appointments. In the card of instructions issued to each Inspector by the Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston, requesting them to report the number of accidents that have taken place in their districts from the time of their appointments to the end of the year 1852; and further, they were to specify the number of examinations they had made in the pits, and how many were examined before accidents, and how many after. I find, on looking over the report that Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Morton, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Lancaster, and Mr. Mackworth, follow up to the letter the instructions of the Secretary of State, by giving the number of visits to the pits prior to accidents, and the visits made subsequently.

Mr. Dunn, the Inspector of the northern district, neglects, however, this important matter, and simply records the number of pits examined by him, without distingishing those he visited prior to accidents, nor those afterwards visited—why is this? It seems strange that one Inspector should so treat the marked instructions of the Secretary of State, and thus frustrate one of the chief objects the committee of Mr. Hutchins and Lord Palmerston had in view. The report presents another feature worthy of notice—namely, the number of pits examined by each Inspector since his appointment, and which shows the comparative earnestness with which such duties have been taken up by them.

Mr. Dickinson examined 395 pits, 250 prior to accidents, and after accidents 145, being an average of about 3½ pits per week. Mr. Wynne has made 162 examinations in 52 weeks, before accidents, and after accidents 40, average three pits per week. Mr. Dunn has examined 95 pits (but, as before stated, leaves all in the dark as to the number prior to accidents, as before stated, leaves all in the dark as to the number

It would be useless to make comment upon this great dispartly incredifforts of the Mine Inspectors, but it clearly points out the necessity for a board of control and direction, who can and will see that each does his best to carry out the objects of the Legislature. It is not a little curious that Mr. Dunn should feel so far ashamed of his short comings in respect to the number of pits he had examined, that he parries off any censure

that may follow, by informing Lord Palmerston that the instructions from Sir George Grey were, that he should examine the pits only when requested by the colliers, and because only four or five applications were made from that quarter, he (Mr. Dunn) consoles himself quietly at home, whilst the number of accidents were increasing on his hands. But how stands the matter with the other Inspectors? Mr. Lancaster states that the intention of the Act was to inspect collieries to prevent accidents, &c.

Mr. T. Wynno states that he inspected 122 collieries (mark! in 12 months) prior to accidents, with a view to prevent them, thus taking the same view of his duties as Mr. Lancaster. Indeed, none of the Inspectors but Mr. Dunn make the slightest allusion to such instructions as those which Sir G. Grey had forwarded to Mr. Dunn, or at any rate they have not put that limping construction upon them which he has done. There are other matters of a reprehensible nature connected with the inspection as at present conducted, which I may notice at a future time, with your kind permission.

### COATING IRON WITH COPPER OR BRASS.

COATING IRON WITH COPPER OR BRASS.

Sir,—I read in this week's Mining Journal some remarks upon coating iron with copper or brass, by dipping or immersing them in molten or melted metal. This, I beg to say, has been known and practiced by me for upwards of 14 years; I, therefore, claim the priority of the process over Messrs. Watt and Burgess; but one part of the statement, or process, described I never had recourse to, neither do I now see its utility—the bath of carburetted hydrogen. The process employed by me is simply cleaning the iron in dilute sulphuric acid, to which a small quantity of barm, or yeast, has been added, which serves the purpose equally well, and is much cheaper than a plate of zinc, which detaches the scale, and leaves the iron perfectly bright. The iron is then swilled, to remove the sulphuric acid, and then immersed in a bath of muriate of zinc, with a small quantity of muriate of tin added, and it is further improved by the addition of muriate of ammonis. The articles are taken out of this bath, and dried on a hot iron plate, and while hot immersed or drawn through the melted metal, which is prepared by placing in a suitable position to obtain the requisite heat, or wrought-iron or malleable iron pan. Into this pan is put a sufficient quantity of borax or borate of soda, or a mixture of borate and fluoride of soda, or sodium. When this is fused, the copper, brass, German silver, or any other metals, or alloys of metals, fusible at a lower heat than malleable iron, is introduced in a melted state into this pan. The flux preventing any volatilisation, the fire being kept up underneath and round the pan, it is soon ready for operation. After the articles are thus coated, and when nearly cold, to clean and improve their colour, they are quenched in dilute sulphuric or muriatic acid. By the process herein described I have coated iron nails to represent copper, brass, and german silver, and other parts of coffin furniture, iron, spoon blanks, were, and sheet-iron, and various articles in cabi Sir,—I read in this week's Mining Journal some remarks upon coating

Birmingham, Sept. 5.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

Sire,—After reading the articles on "British Gold," in your valuable Journal of Saturday, I really quite feel for poor old "Dogberry."
The interesting history of this much-overted metu, which it appears was mined and coined in Great Britain some 60 years egg, and the solid proofs of its modosited and coined in Great Britain some 60 years egg, and the solid proofs of its modosited must surely convince the old watchman, at last, that he alb better have studied some other authority than Shakepeare, before venturing a till against practical modern geologists. Had he even people into Creava's Commentaries, he might have there read that the alleged reason for his (Cassar's, not Dogberry's) invading Anglia arose "from the arityes of that island having furnished the Gauls with their treasures (query gold and elver), to art appears fond of poetry (old snatches, as he calls them), he might have dipped into the Tried, and discovered that the three celebrated Weish chiefs, Caswallan, Manawydon, and Llawgyfes, rode in chariots of gold, no doubt dug from the mines of Dojeelly and Dolfwynog! An he had kept his wits about him, consuming the midnight oil like a sober watchman, he might have discovered his that those ancient British professors of theology and surgery, the Druids, who had cut the former from the oak; and, like our civic functionaries of the present day, never performed the latter operation, or appeared at any public banquet or scerrifice without a gold chain around their necks, with the sacred egg dangling at the end of it, enclosed in a golden casket. Now, where did they get this gold from? Doubtless, Dolegly! Where did James V. of Scotland get 100,000, worth of native gold from? Doubtless, Dolegly! Where did James V. of Scotland get 100,000, worth of native gold from? Doubtless, Dolegly! Where did James V. of Scotland get 100,000, worth of native gold from? Doubtless, Dolegly! Where did James V. of Scotland get 100,000, worth of native gold from? Doubtless,

play—
"Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head!
How begat—how nourished?
Let us all ring fancy's knell:
1'll begin it—Ding, dong, be
5.
Ding, dong, bell Southampton, Sept. 5.

JASON.

## MIZEN HEAD AND SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANIES.

MIZEN HEAD AND SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANIES.

Sin,—I read in your Journal of the 7th and 20th inst. letters complaining of the mode in which the managers of the first-named company were conducting the undertaking; and in that of the 27th a letter purporting to be from a shareholder in both the projects. I, too, Sir, am a shareholder to a considerable extent in those mines, particularly in the Misen Head, in which I embarked, not alone because the prospectus had attached to it highly respectable names, but because I was aware that several eminent miners had given the most encouraging opinions as to its value, and of the ore already raised thereout being in every way similar to that raised out of the Allihies (Berchaven Mines). Since the further call was made I have instituted the most particular enquiries from persons of high respectability, connected with the locality; and the information I have received fortifies the opinion which originally led me to become a shareholder—namely, that the Misen Head, if vigorously and honestly worked, would prove to be a mine of great value, and from which the shareholders may expect to derive remunerative dividends on their capital; but I have also ascertained that since the works commenced no outlay to any extent has taken place, nor any machinery put up, or even purchased. It is alleged on the part of the directors, that the greater part of the capital subscribed had been paid to the proprietors for the purchase of the lease; while, at the same time, it has been bruited abroad that the purchase money has not been at all paid, and that the shareholders

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h a strong glass.

this large per centary of the strong s e at Southampton ide, and, from its pli-er ropes. These his admissible under the

have not at this moment any legal security that the mine is vested in trustees to? their benefit. This is a matter of grave importance to the shareholders; and it if their days and interest that a meeting of the company should be called, and an second obtained of hew the money already subscribed has been disposed of.

I do not meen to allege that the directors may not be able to show that they have acted fairly by the shareholders, or that the capital has been properly expended; and if they do, I, for one, am ready to pay the call now made, as I know other shareholders to be; but if it should appear that the present directory has mismaraged there exceeds the concern, let a new board be established, who will expend the further capital to be raised more judiciously, and it is to be hoped more successfully. It appears that there are now some 30 tons of ore at surface, and I may ask why it is not brought into the market? Has it been kept back designedly, with a view to deprecise there are now some 30 tons of ore at surface, and I may ask why tie no brought into the market? Has it been kept back designedly, with a view to deprecise there are not a surface, and I may ask why it is not brought into the market? Has it been kept back designedly, with a view to deprecise there are not a surface, and I may ask why it is not brought into the market? Has it been kept back designedly with a view to deprecise those have the conduct of the enterprise. Let us insist upon a vigorous, but prudent, prosecution of the works, so far as the capital will go, and I do believe that we shall have the most satisfactory results."

As to the South Cark, or Ballydshob Mines, I am glad to be able to inform your correspondent, "Verbum Sap," that this mine is going on presperously; that the works are carried on with prudence and economy; and that a cargo of ore, raised at a very triffing outlay, is about being shipped.

Let a requisition, calling a meeting of the shareholders of the Mizen Head be got up, if the present directors do not within a

### IRISH MINING COMPANIES.

Sra,—In common with many other shareholders, I must express my great disap-pointment in the management of these undertakings, which is totally at variance with what was promised at their introduction. Mr. St. Pierre Foley, last week, had the good sense to admit the truth and justness of "Verbum Sap's" remarks, which has

pointment in the management of these undertakings, which is totally at variance with what was promised at their introduction. Mr. St. Pierre Foloy, last week, had the good sense to admit the truth and Jusiness of "Verbum Sap's" remarks, which has greater weight from the fact of his having been one of the vendors of "Crookhaven," "South Cork," and "Carbery West." Mr. Foloy, in his capacity of engineer, has regularly reported the number of feet sunk and fathoms driven, doubtless very useful and interesting information; but we subscribers, who have provided the life and sinew of these undertakings, require something more; we whit to know what those operations have cost, and are likely to cost—have a statement of accounts—what balance is in hand—how many shares have been issued, and how many reserved, with much other information, to be asked and answered only at a general meeting. With respect to the "South Cork," it is true that any holder going to the office, ecrtificate in hand, although not registered, will receive prompt attention and information from Mr. Battye (the secretary), who appears to be a gentleman that understands his business: this is as it should be, and, consequently, the shares retain their position at par; still, it does not justify the management in repudiating the rules which are the essence of the "Cost-book System," and neglecting to convene periodical general meetings of the shareholders by advertisement.

The "Mizen Head," with a paid-up capital of 10,000%, after an infantine existence of nine months, is bankrapt! and makes a call of 2s. 6d.:1!! This requires no comment; the facts speak for themselves, let who may defend the management.

Having no interest in "Crookhaven," I can only hope the shareholders are satisfied. Carbery West is professed and makes a call only hope the shareholders are satisfied.

Carbery West is professed with a share are registered! Have they themselves registered? and do they even hold any shares to qualify them for their position?! I doubt if any holder will ap

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

### THE ASHFORD CONSOLS-"GETTING-UP" A COMPANY.

THE ASHFORD CONSOLS—"GETTING-UP" A COMPANY.

Sia,—You were quite correct in your answer to "Nemo" (Bristol), in the Journal of the 27th Aug., concerning the Ashford Comous,—the mine is at present working by a person on his own account, and the intended company has been broken up for some time. And in answer to "A Committeeman," in your Journal of last Saturation, in the letter so signed; and further, that they are quite annoyed at the conduct of the last secretary and his partner in this concern.

In the letter so signed; and further, that they are quite annoyed at the conduct of the last secretary and his partner in this concern.

In the letter so signed; and further, that they are quite annoyed at the conduct of the last secretary and his partner in this concern.

In the letter so signed; and further, that they are quite annoyed at the conduct from the commencement. The proprietor being in London on business in June last year, a gentleman (Mr. Junes) proposed to form a company to work his sect, which was to be done in a very short time, and for which he was to receive a certain number of free shares, without any expense to the proprietor. Afterwards, the business was conducted by letter up to November, at which time, it appears, Mr. Jones had entered into partnership with Mr. George E. Fenton; and for the purpose of carrying out the business of this and other mines, theytook offices at No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Froad-street, from whence they wrote a letter to the proprietor of the Ashford Consols, stating that they they had two companies ready to take the mines; that one of them would purchase them altogether, and the other was ready to form the sett into a company at once, whichever the proprietor preferred; and that he was to come to London immediately, and, of course, bring the grant with him (as nothing less than this would suit their purpose), with as many specimens as possible.

On his arrival in London he found to his great atsonishment that nothing had been done towards the formation of a company, for

MINING IN DEVONSHIRE.—In the neighbourhood of Ashburton the mines continue in work, with much activity. At Wheal Arundel, the new engine-shaft is still being sunk. At Silver Brook, a fine vein of silver-lead has been discovered; shares are advancing. At West Beam, 2 tons of fine black tin have been sent off for sale. At Haytor Consols, good work is taking up, and a return will be again shortly set in motion; here, undoubtedly, tin abounds. Devon Tin Mines (Old Brimpts) look most promising. At South Plain (Asbburton) good stones of copper are taking up. Another new mine is Prince Darf, near South Plain. In this mine there is the most extraordinary lode that has ever been found; fine stones of copper have been taken out within nine inches of the surface. There are nearly 300 men in full employment; and Ashburton has become a complete mining district, with every prospect of success. The able engineer, Mr. W. Finney, at Haytor Consols Mine, has been recently presented with a silver snuff box, with an appropriate inacription, purchased by the miners and others engaged on the mine. The takent exhibited in the working of the steam-engine, as also the beautiful construction of the wheels and straps at Grownley Park, by Mr. Finney, deserve the greatest credit; and the company may well be proud in having the astive and well known abilities of their engineer.—Plymonth Josensk.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY, AND INDIRESTION.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Dalwood, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sept. 14th, 1850:—"TO Professor Holloway. Six.—Having had on "xperimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable pills, I consider it my duty to make it known that two years ago my daughter, then 16 years old, had suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatniency, and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few does of your wooderful pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the adventurers in this company was held at the London Taven, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., P. D. Hanow, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting held on the 23d August was adjourned for the purpose of having winted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the accounts, and for instanting an inquiry into the present condition and future prospects of the mine, and see by what means its future working coald be profitably carried on. That committee reported as follows:—

1. As respects the books and secounts in London.—We have minutely gone through the various sattries, and are satisfied the accounts have been correctly kept, ssfar as regards the receipts and expenditure in the ledger, and cash book; but the statement of accounts, as presented at the general meetings, signed by the auditors, appears to have been manufactured for the object of making a profit appear upon which dividends might be legitimately declared, and which, in fact, were paid out of the

capital, is respects the accounts kept on the mine.—After considerable delay and diffi-in selecting a fit and proper person, we at length appointed Mr. Wm. Cyma, ro, accountant, &c., and instructed him to investigate minutely the books and ps, which he accordingly did, and we subjoin his report, which is, or the

settings, which is accordingly dad, and we sudden as report, which is, of the whole, satisfactory.

3. As to the present state and future prospects of the mine.—For the discharge of this by far the most important duty, after many enquiries, we selected Capt. Mitheelt (now mining agent to Lord Viscount Falmouth, and formerly for many years connected with this mine) and Captain Thomas, of the Dolcouth Mine, as competential well-qualified persons, to inspect the property carefully, and report thereon.

[Here follows the captains' reports, abstracts of which have already appeared in the Mining Journal.]

The report concludes—Having now given you the substance of our labours, we pro-

Weit-quainted persons, to inspect the property carefully, and report thereon.

[Here follows the captains' reports, abstracts of which have already appeared in the Mining Journal.]

The report concludes—Having now given you the substance of our labours, we proceed to make you acquainted with our views, and the course which we are of opirion it would be advantageous for the company to adopt. In the first place, we considered it desirable to require the attendance in town of Capt. Puckey, to confer upon the report of Capts. Mitchell and Thomas, and especially as to the expense of the eastern shaft and other ordinary works, and their recommendation as to the reducing the expenditure in the other parts of the mine. Although it appears that the exploratory works have been judiciously selected, with the hope of permanently benefitting the company, they have required longer time to develope than was anticipated, and consequently lave not proved so remunerative. Until an improvement occurs in some of the various emds and levels, a certain expenditure will have to be lacurred, in addition to the cost of proceeding that portion of the work, which it will be evident to the shareholders is the principal hope and mainstay of their property—vix., the singing of the castern shaft. It should be borne in mind, that if the St. Martin's lode, in the 86 fathom level, had not been lost, the former occupiers would have continued in possession of the set, as up to a certain period that iode returned immense quantities of tin. A large outlay has been subsequently made, and by dint of great perseverance the lode has been again discovered, and is seen in the 96 fathom level for quards of 30 fins., lengthening as the depth increases. It may be remarked that Polgooth, long as it has continued to work, is still a shallow mine, the greatest depth being Taylor's shaft, which is 110 fins., whilst Wheal Vor has been prosecuted to a depth of upwards of 300 fins.; but in order now to work the St. Martin's lode effectually and to advantage, it is

neerst meeting, it becomes necessary to provide additional funds to replace those which have been misappropriated.

The capital which is now required for sinking the shaft, and carrying on the mine until this its ground;can be reached, as well as for discharging the present Habilities, as we shown in the Salance-sheet, should not be improved that the sum would not be immediately required, but would be distributed over a period of about 12 months, as the works progress, during which interval great improvements may take place. It now remains for us to suggest, after much anxious consideration, as the best course for raising the requisite capital, that a call of 15s, per share be made, to be extracted over a period of 12 months, which will not only discharge all the existing Habilities, and meet the expense of the monthly workings during a period of two years, but will place the mine in a sound and profitable condition for future operations. In concluding our report, we cannot but express our opinion, based upon that of the mining captains, which has been submitted to the meeting, and after a length-end investigation intia the character and prospects of this property, that the required outby is fully justified by the important results which a spirited and proper development of the mine, and re-discovered St. Martin's lode holds out to the adventurers. And we recommend that a committee of management, of not fewer than — shareholders be aspointed; and that they should meet for general business bi-monthly, at the offices, 35, Old Broad-street.

Mr. William Clyma, in his report on the accounts. save. "Having hear framewall."

holders be appointed; and that they should meet for general business bi-monthly, at the offices, 55, 0id Broad-street.

Mr. William Clyma, in his report on the accounts, says—" Having been frequently engaged in the investigation of mine accounts for the Stannary Court, and in behalf of adventurers, I have at times experienced much difficulty to comprehend them, arising from the various departments connected with mining, or the ignorance of those who have the keeping of them; but from the clear manner in which your books are kept by your managing agent in Cornwall (although not on the exact Cost-book System) reflects great credit on him, and are second to more that ever came under my observation; and I have only further to observe, that I received from him on all occasions the greatest readiness to facilitate the inquiry."

The Chairman said there were two alternatives, either to abandon the property, and sell it, or advance money sufficient to carry it on, and he hoped profitably. From the position he occupied he should forbear giving an opinion, but was ready to give every information, and answer any questions. Although the concern had been mismanged it was not irremediably lost, and, looking at the chances of mining, was faily equal to many brought before public notice.

Mr. Cornoan cordially agreed with the chairman, that their position was the result of neglect upon the part of those who had the management; but it was inexpedient to go into that subject now—they had better consider how far they could extricate themselves. It appeared by the reports that they had really a valuable property, and he was sure the meeting had every confidence in the committee, to whom, as one of the adventurers, he begged to express his gratitude for the trouble they had taken in the matter. He should conclude by moving that the report be received and adopted.—Mr. Cooks seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jonswows thought the meeting would be able to form a better judgment if the chairman and his colleagues would disclose their views

perfectly willing to place the greatest releance on them, and their statement would be the means of guidance to him, which, from his ignorance in such matters, he did not at present possess.

The Charmaan said, although they sat at that side of the table, they were not the committee of management, but a committee appointed by the shareholders to investigate the concern: they did not therefore, possess much more information than that contained in the report. He was of opinion that the concern was one that ought to be prosecuted, considering the large sum of money they had sunk in it. The question for the meeting to consider was whether they would spend more money to bring it into a profitable working, or abandon it.

In answer to a question by a shareholder, the Charman stated that the value of the plant and machinery on the mine was about 20,000.

Mr. MERCER said, at the time they were in treaty for the mine some smelters had offered 25,000. for it: they give 27,000. so that it could not be said they were greatly overcharged, but one of their misforthane was the complete failure of the 84 fm. kevel.

Mr. HERCETTER said, at the time they were in treaty for the mine some smelters had offered 25,000. for it: they give 27,000. so that it could not be said they were greatly overcharged, but one of their misforthane was the complete failure of the 84 fm. kevel.

Mr. HERCETTER said and 110 fm. kevels. It had been seen, and they now wanted money to work it: they had hitherto spent a large sum in exploratory mining.

Mr. Cooks said he felt greatly indebted to the committee for the pains they had taken on behalf of their fellow-adventurers, and, as reasonable men, and men of business, they had no alternative but to adopt the report.

The motion that the report he received and adopted was then carried.

The resignations of the Mesers. Browne, as the committee of management, were tendered, and unanimoutly accepted.

Mr. HERMETTER then moved, that a committee of management be appointed, consisting of five shareholders, and

Allender auditors.

The Chairman said he had now a very disagreeable duty to perform, and that was, to make a call, in accordance with the report, which was 19s.—10s. to be paid immediately, 2s. 6d. in March, 1854, and 2s. 6d. in October followings.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman and committee, and the meeting terminated.

# WEST WHEAL JANE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, P. CLEMOW, Esq., in the chair.

A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tucsday, the 7th instant, F. Clemow, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Baker (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, stated that 9780 shares had been puld upon, there being 220 only upon which the calls had not been fully paid up, and which, secording to the rales of the company, had become forfeited; the meeting could, therefore, deal with these shares as they pleased.

The Chairman said it was for the meeting to say whether they would give further time, or whether they would at once dispose of the forfeited should be sold by public anction, that every shareholder might have an opportunity of becoming a purchaser if he pleased. He had some doubt as to whether they could be legally disposed of in any other way.

The Chairman observed that the parties who originally claimed these shares had forfeited their claim, and the shares having by such forfeiture become the property of the company they could deal with them as they thought fit. His opinion was that if they thought proper to dispose of them at the present meeting they had clearly a right to do so.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the whole of the shares declared to be forfeited that day be disposed of at a special general meeting, to be held on the 27th instant, and that the secretary give to each shareholder notice thereof.

Mr. Frost was then appointed a director, in the room of Mr. Stone, resigned. Another shareholder was also put in nomination for the office, when the votes (which were taken by bellot) recorded in favour of the first-named gentleman showed a majority of 556. The following is Capt. Tregoring's report:

We have laid open Moor's shaft below the deep adit, and have got into the 20 fm. level, which we are extending castward on the course of the lode; it is a kindly lode, containing 3 casts, per fin, but I expect it much be better. The tin ground laid open is 20 fms. in length, about 15 fms. high, and 18 fms. wide, and from present appearance will produce numera

the epinion of others. All that was now required was am perseverance to develope the valuable lodes which had been dever, some satisfaction to know that they had a balance of it bankers, and that the works were proceeding expeditionaly.

### GREAT COWARCH MINING COMPANY.

ng of adventurers in this company was held at the offices of Mr. Joseph, the 6th inst., . . . J. Sunley, Esq., in the chair. Tuesday, the 6th inst.,

Mr.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the mained statement of accounts, ending 6th September :--Balance last meeting .... Call of 2s. 6d. per share 6 m £571 1 7 E144 13 5 144 4 10 8 1 0 10 17 0 5 14 6= 318 10 9 Mine cost, July
Ditto, August
Printing, stationery, &c...
Travelling expenses
Forfeited shares

f is, each. The shareholders would thus be enabled to trained inconserver, ensure, of their present burden.

The Chairman said he did not wish to take the credit for any preceience of ut he had submitted a plan some mouths since which would in hisopinion for considerable benefit to the shareholders, but that it was met with a prot. The Chairman was clearly of opinion that a portion of the property might

### WEST GOGINAN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Joseph, on Wedne Sir G. E. HODGEINSON in the chair. 7th inst.,

statement of accounts:-	ci li i		PER L	be him		11	Ittl
Call of 5s. per share				£512	0	0	
Balance last account	£ 61	6	2				
Mine cost, May	. 151	17	.0				
Ditto, June	176	8	10				
Bank charge	2	10	0				
Books, stationery, &c.	7	1	0=	399	3	0	
17 The second of the second of the second of	, id and		100	-		-	-1

Leaving balance in favour of mine ....

ore at a deeper level; it is hard for cutting through, and letting water go in all rections.—S. TREVERAN.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that, although he could not congratulate the shankaid on the progress which had been made, he believed they were in a state of progress and hoped the time was not distant when the prospects upon which they had a tained their faith for the last two years would be realized.

Mr. Josepa observed that they had now got into a light blue ground, which a favourable indication.

In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Josepa stated that Capt. Paul had reported at state of the mine, but that his report, although favourable, was to some extest is; a matter of fate—wire, that they could not expect to get ore until they got a chard of ground, and proposed sinking, which had been done, but they had yet 15 fm sink before they could expect any great results. They had, however, got into the composed strata, which was a favourable indication, and in that country was rear the surface. They expected that they would have had ore long before this, they had been influenced in some respects by a hill, which no doubt had driven he down. Not one penny had been wasted in driving shallow levels, their attent having been directed to the discovery of the lode in the 45 fm. level, and althey had been met with a series of disappointments, he believed that everything the limit of the property of the lode in the 45 fm. level, and althey had been met with a series of disappointments, he believed that everything chill and exporience could achieve had been done, and he should be one of he lies blance to him he might did that no captain in the county was more respected in tegrity of character than Capt. Trevethan, nor was there any one whose quit was held in higher estimation.

Some discussion ensued with reference to making a call, and the meeting was mately addourned to the 21st inst.

rue ned in nigner estimation.

Some discussion ensured with reference to making a call, and the meeting was nately adjourned to the 21st inst.

The committee was re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminal

CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINES.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Adam's-court-po A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Adam's-court-press
Massrs. Guillaume, Dunn, Eley, Gold, Clapham, King, Gooch, Paul, Roscoit, 6fths, Holland, Reynolds, Hollows, Bennett, Nicholbs, &c. In addition to the sum
one lodes already discovered and opened upon, the captain of the mines shreeds
specimens from a rich copper lode, which he had discovered quite unexpectedly
the Tusaday previous. The captain stated that the work done by the ancient min
of which would be naviable to the present adventurers, was of such an exter
materially to lessen the expense of future working; and that the discoveries is
made during the short period he had been on the mine had so convinced him
of value of the undertaking that he had doubled his interest.

Mr. Roscouta considered the mines trebled in value in consequence of the last
overy adverted to by the captain.

A large number of shares were subscribed for, and a determination was rises
work the mines in an energetic and serve manner. It was resolved to increas
number of miners forthwith, and to purchase an engine without delay.

The Captain stated that, short as had been the time they had been a work,
lat shready about 3 tons of our raised.

These mines are situated in the purish of St, Ives, and are bounded on the ned

[These mines are situated in the parish of St, Ives, and are bounded on the sort the sea, or Bristol Channel, having the once profitable Tremwith sline about squi of a mile to the south, and the rich St. Ives Consols in less than one mile to be south-west. The engine-shaft is already sank about 20 fms.; the various belt have been contracted for; and from the large support the undertaking has rec in Cornwall, as evinced by the signatures in the cost-book of the numerous sholders in the county, who it may be presumed have the best knowledge of the soft the ground, we augur good results, if the shareholders carry through their of the ground, we augur good results, if the commenced.]

PERRAN UNITED.—These mines, which comprise the south seed, well-known Wheal Leisure and Great St. George, and which for many years with the profit of the adventurers, have been again set to work by a spirited London pany, and a powerful 30-anch spininger-angine errected, equal beam 10-feet in with four 12-ton boilers, and everything adapted to make \$t\$ a first-sengine, it manufactured by the Perran Foundry Company, and evoted by Messra. He and Loom, engineers. On Saturday hast a great number visited the mines of the setting for tower of this engine, which went off in first-rate style; the ever halled as one likely to confer innumerable benefits to the working classes of neighbourhood, as well as make lasting and profitable mines to tis spirited proprise in addition to this engine, there is to be a large one immediately erected as Wheal Leisure, which will none more render Perran Porth the place of intersection of the control of the state of

ser was of ser was of ser was on a paid of the were the were the were the were the were than the wear of the were for the were for the wear of the wea

557

# RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholder, in this company was held at the London Tavern, on goday, the 7th inst.,—IK. A. Astrowav, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. G. E. Coopen ("de secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, at

in the process of the directors—
in the process of the directors—
in the process of the mineral districts in the presidency of Madrae, together with the seclasive part of the mineral districts in the presidency of Madrae, together with the seclasive part of the mineral districts in the presidency of Madrae, together with the seclasive part of the mineral districts in the presidency of Madrae, together with the seclasive part of the process of the proce

enquired whether the whole amount of the new capital, 200,0001., would a man said the whole 200,0001. was liable to be called up, but the shore-the receive? per cent. on that capital before the parties who had disposed et any dividend on the deferred shares. It is a man to the shore the tent of the number of furnaces in blast, and how many tons of be produced with an increased capital of 100,0001. One entered into a very lengthened and interesting statement of the affairs any. He said he was a very biased person, and any statement he made that with a bias, because his fortune was very much dependant upon the se undertaking. Still, he was free to express his opinion, and state, as a tet, that until the new shareholders be expressed to opinion, and state, as a tet, that until the new shareholders ould obtain any interest for their outlay. It was ey had received 7 per cent. that he should receive one farthing from the in which he had been so long engaged, but still he was satisfied that the de favourable. When he left India, in the beginning of the present year, all the opinions of the present year, but its been such as to show that the supply of iron had been as regular as water.

in mile to the search of the s

shares goold be forfeited for the benefit of the company, and the only less they would sustain would be the is, deposit paid.

Mr. JELD hoped they would not go on if they found a large deficiency in taking

MIT. BELD hopes tary would must be meeting they would not go on unless a sufficient number was taken up to flitstiff them in so doing. He considered it more satisfactory to make sheavy call, which would test the sincerity of the shareholders, but he did not believes orgent an undertaking would be allowed to drop.

It was then unanimously resolved that the report now read be received and adopted, and that the directors be requested to proceed with the arrangements for gretting the Deed of Settlement required by the Charter of Incorporation executed, and the shares registered.—A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

The balf-yearly meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the Broadstone Termans,—John Ernis, Eq. (chairman of the company), in the chair.

Mr. Beauser (the secretary) read the following report:—

The accompanying accounts show a continued improvement in the revenue of the railway, in all its branckes, as compared with the corresponding period of last year: The receipts from all sources between Dublin and Athlone, including \$253,915 8 11 the canal, being.

Another total disbursements during the same period \$2,000 17 0

...£21,884 11 11 ... 8,174 14 11 Making together ... £30,059 6 10

From which the board propose that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shill be paid on the capital of the company; and the surplus, 8321. 18s. 4d., carried to the credit of the next half-year's account. And the board have pleasure in reminding the proprietors that this surplus is independent of the reserve fund, 26, 231. 6s. 10d., already set apart out of profits, for any peculiar contingencies which may hereafter asso.

arise.

Notineer's report and, 26,9231. 6s. 10d., rise.

Notineer's report that the permanent way and works between Dablin and Galway are now in excellent condition, and have been so throughout the half-year. There have seen no new works of importance undertaken on the main line during that period. The contract for the extensions to Longford and Cavan having been let to Mr Dargan, the land for his operations is now in course of purchase, and he may easily be enabled to commence this season. I am happy to be able to add that the traffic has laterly seen conducted with great regularity, and that the condition of the rolling stock, both ngines and carriages, is now very good indeed, and well prepared to meet the winter's good on treading the above cattern to

engines and carriages, is now very good indeed, and well prepared to meet the winter's business.—G. W. Hexans.
[On reading the above extract from our contemporary, the Dublin Evening Mail, we were much struck how much better they manage these things in Ireland than we do. There is a line through one of the most barren and destitue districts, paying, as a "matter of course," a dividend of 3 per cent. and leaving a surplus, whilst the grandest line in the universe for traffic to do the same is compelled to draw largely on the accumulated "reserve fund." A great cause of this, in addition to the first cost of construction being moderate, but which moderate traffic may be said to bulance, is the system of working by contract the locomotive department, which, we understand, is not at all unusual in Ireland; and having had an opportunity of secting the report of the valuation appointed by the company, to take the annual value of the rolling plant, we have very great pleasure in transmitting the same, the more so as we think no information is so valuable to shareholders as to know the precise value of their property, and nothing could have been more to the purpose if the directors had included it in their report (why they did not we are at a loss to know). It is in these few and very emphatic words:—
"Ihave much pleasure, after inspecting most carefully each engine, tender, carriage, and truck belonging to this company, in stating that the whole of the rolling stock is in a perfectly efficient condition. From the nature of the reports handed me in reference to the state of the rolling stock, I felt it to be my duty to make a more careful and critical examination thereof than is usual. The result of this examination proves such reports to be entirely without foundation, and I do hereby certify that the whole of the rolling stock is in a highly satisfactory condition; and at the present time I have every confidence in stating that my experience enables me to pronounce the said stock superior (as a matter of working orde

nave every continuous in stating that my experience enables the objection of second stock superior (as a matter of working order) to that of any file in English do Sections.—Rosser Thourron."

We heartily wish some of our English lines, with their great experience, could say as much. We have given this full account, knowing that very many of our subscribers are large holders of railway shares, and some in the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.]

# Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES,

BRITISH MINES,

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. level, is quite equal to the last report—vis., 1201. per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 909. per fm.; the lode here improves as we get nearer No. 2 winze. The lode in this winze, sinking under the 100 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 1200. per fm. All the other parts of these mines are just as reported last week.—M. White: Sept. 5.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The men securing the drain have about 6 fms. more to complete it to the Garden ledge, or to the mouth of adif; they would have finished before this if they could have kept their mason, who left them on account of having so much water in the drain, and did not like the work, not being accustomed to it; they have cleared to the river that runs over the mouth of adit, and the water is partially drained from the mine. By Tuesday next we shall have completed the drain to mouth of adit, and shall in a few days after examine the workings on the Mellinoweth lode. We shall have a little clearing and securing in about 10 fms. from the month of adit; after that I expect to find it clear, and shall directly carry on operations in the mine. I am sorry it has taken more time than I expected, which delay is occasioned by finding the drain much more troublesome than was anticipated.—JAMES Barratt: Sept. 8.

ANNA MARIA.—The 30 fm. level going south is still improving; the leader of

is occasioned by finding the drain much more troublesome than was anticipated.—
JAMES BARBATT: Sept. 8.

ANNA MARIA.—The 30 fm. level going south is still improving; the leader of
the lode is 8 in. wide, and produces good stones of lead. The other parts of the lode
is 16 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic—altogether a very promising lode. The
lode in the north end is still disordered.—B. DUSSTAN: Sept. 3.

APPLEDORE.—We have driven about 4 ft. north on the western, or caunter lode,
which has improved since last report; it is now 2 feet wide, producing rather more
lead, and is composed of mundic, spar, prian, and lead—the ground still hard. We
have been making diligent search for the side lodes, and have got down om the back
of one, which we think to be one of Bitcon lodes; it is very kindly. I hope to be able
to give you a better account of it next week.—J. CLEESO.

BARGALLY.—The shaft is down 10 fms.; in sinking the last 2 or 3 ft. we havecut
some additional feeders of water, which renders it unexpedient to sink any deeper.
The rock is very hard at times; we have strings of lead in the joints of the same.
I have set to drive a cross-cut west from shaft, to try to cut the part of the lode that
is driven on in the addit.—T. JAMES: Sept. 5.

BICTON CONSOLS.—We have cut the caunter lode in the 44, and it is, so far as

shift to the 10 fm. level. The eastern special so make it a most profitable undertaking.

BROOMFIELD CONSOLS.—In my last, I promised you a statement relative to the law for the concern profitable undertaking to the law in the law in

defined walls. The driving in the 12 fm. level is extended 30 fms.; from this level there was a good pile of copper ore broken: in driving west on the course of the lode a north and south or lead lode was intersected, of a promising appearance, if, however, caused a great quantity of water to flow out into the mine, which readerly their effectually carrying out the workings impracticable with the inefficient machagery then on the mine, in audition to the three were circumstances of a character that pevented the funds being raised to erect the necessary muchinery to enable them to presente the workings, the failure in which with other affairs, led to the abandonment's tho mine. The present proprietors will, however, avaid the errors of their predecedors, by taking proper steps to effectually develope the vast mineral riches of this important district.—Sanuez, 8. Bick.

BEVN.ARIAN. The 44 fm. level is extended west on the course of the lode 16 fms.

nine. The present proprietors will, however, avaid the errors of their predecesors, by taking proper steps to effectually develope the wast mineral riches of this important district.—Sanuer S. Bicz.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 44 fm. level is extended west on the course of the lode 16 fms., which has yielded lead ore the greater part of the distance; the lode in the present end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-state, with a mixture of spar, blende, and silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter about 6 cwts. per fm.; we have stoped about 6 fms. of the back of this level, what the lode averages 4 ft. in breadth, with much the same appearance as in the present. Vol; this and the level have yielded about 10 tons of ore, which will be dressed up by the end of next week. The lode in the end driving cast of the shaft, is ft. wide, with the Vedicined walls, and for the last 3 ft. in driving there has been a little improvement, and producing, at times, good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 30, driving west of shaft, is varying from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of killas, with a mixture of bler de, spar, and a little lead ore, but not of much value at present. We are driving on the lode in the wide of the last reported—5 ft. wide, with a branch of ore at out 1 in. wide, which has a very promising appearance. The adit level, driving south on Joseph's lode, is underlay in the old mine.—5. Theoreticals: Sept. 6.

BRYNTAIL.—We have completely secured and resumed sinking the engine shaft; I think in future we shall have no difficulty. The ground appears to be gett. '0g more compact, therefore less timber will be required. We hope in a short time to compact, therefore less timber will be required. We hope in a short time to compact, therefore less timber will be required. We hope in a short time to compact, therefore less timber will be required. We hope in a short time to compact, therefore less timber will be required. We hope in a short time to compact, and will pay for dressing; this may be said of most

level east is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore, of good quality. The tribute departments much as usual.—T. Wootcoex; 8. J.Ams.: Sept.6.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The drivings, north, south, and east, are progressing favourably; in the north cross-cut the ground has rather improved for driving; the cross-course continues very large, and letting down a great body of water; the underlay of the lode in the eastern end has become considerably less to what it was some fathoms behind; for dispatch, the level has been driven by the side of the lode on the south wall, it is our intention shortly to cross-cut it, to ascertain its size and quality. The lode is not yet reached in the cross-cut south. No alteration in the western workings.—W. B. COLOM.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—We shall be prepared to resume the sinking of Varnish's engine-shaft at the end of the present week, the penthouse in, and the shaft secured to the 20 fathom level. The lode in the 20 east is 4 ft. wdc, all saving work for the copper dressing floors—a very promising discovery. We have four men in the deep adit clearing and repairing west under the mundic, to put down a trannorad to Varnish's shaft, direct from the run of mundic ground. We have out some branches driving northward in the 42 fm. level, at the north mine, and are satisfied, from the quantity of water coming from this end, and the change of strata, we shall cut the great thin lode in the pregent week. Our machinery and refinery are in good working condition. We have sent yous box of copper ore from Varnish's 20 east,—John Keennick; W. Cooke: Sept. 5.

CARADON WOOD.—In sinking under the 43 fm. level we have cut a large stream of water, which prevents us from sinking it my further without some other means; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, underlaying from 25 to 3 ft. per fin, and is evry kindly; there is no alteration in either of the ends to notice. The driving of the 43 end north, since last week, has been about 2 fms., and 1 fm. in the south end in the 36 fm. level.—J. HOLMAN

CARADON WOOD.—In sinking it any further without some other means; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, underlaying from 2% to 3 ft. per fm., and is very kindly; there is no alteration in either of the ends to notice. The driving of the 43 end north, since last week, has been about 2 fms., and 1 fm. in the south end in the 30 fm. level.—J. Holman: Sept. 6.

CASTLE DINAS.—We have a very kindly lode at Welcomeby, yielding saving work for tin. We are getting on well with the preparations for pumping in the engine-shaft at Fat-work hatch.—T. Brawken: Sept. 5.

— I hope that we shall be in order to work off the engine in about a week. The lode which we cut last is kindly, with saving work, but there is plenty of water, which prevents us from working on its apresant. A level can be brought into this lode with great advantage, both for water to our stamps, and also proving the different lodes in this part of our sett. I have nodoubt on my nind but we shall have a good mine, for we have great prospects before us.—T. Brawker: Sept. 8.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—We have boled the rise from the 22 to the 10 fm. level, which has ventilated the 22 nicely, we shall now commence stoping the backs at this place. The lode in the stopes is much the same in appearance as reported last week.—W. Garre; J. Garre: Sept. 1.

CLEW BAY (copper and sulphur, MAYO).—We are now in full operation is sinking Duncan's shaft is as last reported. In the adit level at Benderg we have driven 6 feet—this week set at 41, per fm.; this lode we have every reason to believe will be rich in depth. We have commenced to drive another level between M'Cormick's shaft and the sulphur mine—set at 51, per fm.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The 16 fm. level, on Mary Ann lode, is driven east about 37 fms.; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 37, per fm., stoping by two men, at 21, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 16 are looking very promising; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 37, per fm., The 20, sextended about 11 fms.; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 14, per fm., stoping by two men, a

sharkGallay.—The shaft is down 10 fms.; in sinkings the last zor 3 n. we arresome additional feders or where, which readers it unexpedient to sink any desperation of the state of the stat

south seaming years with any years with a seam 10-feet strate engine, if you do not have a seaming to the seaming elements of the seaming elements yearced on the seaming elements of the seaming elem

caunter lode, where, if the lode is equally productive, we may reasonably expect a good course of ore. In No. 5 level, in No. 2 stope, we are clearing the winne, to take on more ore ground. I have suspended No. 3 stope, and put the men on in the lower levels. In No. 7 level the stopes are just as last reported on. The tribute pitch working on the lodest the margin of the last is producing fine rocks of ore; in another month the men will intersect the main lode, and in case of its holding down as good as at the opaling, we are sure to have a large deposit of good quality ore. I intend, as soon as 4e have room, to put on more hands on this lode; as the transit of the ore is but try inl, a transway can easily be extended from the engine to the mouth of the level. We shall be ready to ship another cargo of ore in about a fortnight.—Thomas Collinks: Sept. 7.

DYON AND COURTENAY.—Both ends in the 80 fm. level are much the same

DIVON AND COURTENAY.—Both ends in the 80 fm. level are much the same a sat week. I have put a pare of men in the bottom of the 80 fm. level east to sink a sinker in the ore ground; the lode will turn out about 3 tons of good ore per fm.—raomas Banders.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—On Saturday last, being our setting-day, I let the shaft to be sunk by six miners, at \$4\$, per fm., and three labourers in drawing water and stuff from it. The lode was rather disordered from the beginning of last week, but is now improving, about \$3\$ ft. wide, producing more quartz, mundic, can, gossan, grey, black, and yellow ore. We have a fine pile of good work at grass, broken from the shaft last week, only 4 fms. \$3\$ ft. from surface; such splendid rocks of ore were never before seen from a lode so shallow, and a more promising and regular one cannot be seen for Las production of copper ore. When the shaft is sunk \$0\$ or \$4\$ fms. deeper, i shall then drive east and west on the rich orey ground we are now sinking through, as this is a very important part of the mine to be developed in depth, and great returns, may be expected. There is as good gossan in this mine as ever I saw, and in my opinion cannot fail of making large quantities of ore in depth. The indications throughout will warrant any outlay. At Commarew, the men in the adit end are progressing very satisfactorily, in easy ground. I expect to cut the lode by the end of this month, after which we shall be raising ore from it, as we shall be under the shoot, of ore gone down in the old workings. All other works are going on satisfactorily.—MARIIN STEPHENSIS SQL. 5.

on the can of turly month, after which we shall be raising ore from it, as we shall be under the shoot, of ore gone down in the old workings. All other works are going on satisfactorily,—Martin Stephess: Sept. 6.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—Our operations here are as last reported.

DYF AGWM MINES.—In putting down the lift of pumps from the 32 to the 50 fm. level—we have had considerably more work to cut the ground between those shafts; the 3 men have now finished this, and fixed the bearers; they have now only one more piece of the pump to put down, which will be finished to-morrow, when the rods will be attached, and pumping from the 50 fm. level will be commenced. In the 42, west of the engine-shaft, we have driven cast on the north lode 1½ fm. through orey ground, which has sinproved during the month's driving, and has still an improving appearance. The end is now worth 121, per fm. for lead. In the 42 west, on the south lode, we have driven in the 5th center of the still and the still are improving appearance. The end is now worth 121, per fm. for lead. In the 42 west, on the south lode, we have driven if m. 5 ft. 6 in. through orey ground, this also has not produced so much as last month; it has pielded about 18 cwts. to the fathom, but the whole width of the lode will, I expect, be quite as rich. In the back of this level 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. of good orey ground was stoped, worth about 1 ton to the fathom. In the 32 east, we have stoped 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 orey ground, producing 30 cwts. to the fathom. In the 22 west have stoped 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 orey ground, producing 30 cwts. to the fathom. In the whole width of the lode will, I expect, be quite as rich. In the back of this level 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. of good orey ground was stoped, worth about 1 ton to the fathom. In the 32 east, we have stoped 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 orey ground, producing 30 cwts. to the fathom. In the 22 east, we have stoped 4 fms. 5 ft. of orey ground, producing 30 cwts. to the fathom. In the 22 east, we have stoped 4 fms. 5 ft. for orey ground, producing 3

o stope in the back of the 32 fm. level.—E. Daviss: Sept. 6.

EAST CROWNDALE.—In the 58 east we have taken down the lode, and find it
bout 7 in. wide, very good for copper, and there is every appearance of its increasing
n size. The lode in the 47 east is getting larger, producing stones of ore, and looking
rery promising. I think we shall have an improvement in this level shortly. The
ise we are getting up under the western pitch on the north lode is not yet commuicated, but we expect it daily. After this is down we shall resume the 58 west. The
haftmen are engaged in dividing the shaft under the 58 fm. level, and making ready
or driving a cross-cut north to the lode, and west on the course of the south lode.
The tribute pitches remain wihout much alteration.—Sept. 3. omising.

rise we are gettin
nicated, but
shaft

The trioute pitches remain winout much alteration.—Sept. 3. EAST HERLAND.—The Garden lode has a very promising appearance, containing good stones of ore, with gossan, mundic, and capel; it is now more than 6 few wide. The lode south from Speed shaft is improving as we progress, and contain some saving work for copper. This lode is looking better now than I have seen since our commencement; in the cross-cut, driving south, we have intersected small branch, containing some ore, but not to value.—Sept. 3.

smail branch, containing some ore, but not to value.—Sept. 5.

EAST POLGOOTH.—All things are looking well. In the underground department the main lode at the several points of operation looks most promising, particularly the lode in the 29 going west; it is 7 feet deep, well-defined, and produces very good work; it bids fair for making abundance of thin depth. The dressing-droors are progressing most satisfactorily, and the stamps are working uncommonly well. This is a good piece of machinery, well put together, and does credit to the founder. The engineers are getting on with the 70, and they say they can complete it in a month from this time, provided they can have the castings as fast as they can put them together I have also seen Mr. Hockio, and he promises me that they shall have the castings as fast as they want them, and in that case we may look forward to putting the 70 to work in four or five weeks from this time. I think we are just beginning to do well here.—Sept. 5.

the 70 to work in four or new weeks from this time. I think we are just beginning to do well here.—Sept. 3.

EAST WHEAL BEDFORD.—We are building the wheel and bob-pits, and also preparing all the machinery to put together as fast as possible. We are not employing more hands than necessary, as the heaviest of the excavations are brought nearly to a close; and no time shall be lost, or any useless expenditure practiced; but, works of such description require time, as labourers hitherto have been every scarce.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have commenced driving north in the 44 fm. level. I have ordered timber for casing and dividing the shaft, which will be done as soon as the men have got in a little way from the shaft, so as to take out the penthouse, &c.

The other parts of the mine are as last reported on.—Sept. 3.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—There is no alteration in either of the 54 fathors levels.

The other parts of the mine are as last reported on.—Sept. 3.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—There is no alteration in either of the 54 fathom levels going north and south, to intersect the east and west lodes since my last report. In the 44 the lode is frem to 5 feet big, and much more productive than heretofore; it has improved in quality every day since the last meeting of the adventurers, and its direction continues south; the ground is hard and wet, which indicates our approach to the Wheal Reeth east and west lode, and which is the object of our driving. You will please bear in mind we have not, up to this period, reached either of the main lodes contained in the sett, but have had to sink an engine-shaft 54 fms., and extend long levels through hard ground; it is not unusual to occupy many years in such operations, and we have only one or two instances in Cornwall where a good mine has been made which has not required many years to lay open the lodes by sinking deep anddriving the necessary cross-cuts. In conclusion, I beg to remark that in my opinion there is no fault in the mine, and by continuing we shall be satisfied with the ultimate results.—Sept. 5.

results.—Sept. 5.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have driven the cross-cut on the lode north, in the tunnel level, 2 fathoms, it is a very kindly and promising lode, producing good atones of ore all through. The winze in the bottom of the level is still looking well, producing good work, and keeps its regular size. The shaftmen are getting on in sinking Hitchins's shaft as fast as possible; the lode is of the same character as in my former reports. We have driven east 3 fms. from the plat in the 66 fm. level; the lode is of just the same character as the cross-cut in the plat. The 55 fathom level, driving east, is looking very promising for a course of ore. We have proved the lode in the cross-cut driving north in the same level, west of Hitchins's shaft, 4 fathoms wide, in a very strong lode. The 45 fm. level, driving east, is still looking well, but not so rich for copper as we have had. We have no alteration in the cross-cut driving north in the same level. We have not cut the cross-course in the adit driving towards Homersham's shaft. We have cut a small flookan branch, but we expect to see the cross-course inger,—W. MFHEREL: Sept. 8.

ESGAIR LLEE.—There is no alteration to report on at the mine since last week, except that the winze sinking below the deep adit is a little improved; it will how produce about 1 ton of lead per fm. Some of the places are idle, and partially so for want of labourers.—John Lean: Sept. 5.

want of labourers.—John Lean: Sopt. 5.

FAT-WORK AND WHEAL VIRTUE.—Our engine-shaft is now 9 fms. 1 ft, below the 10 fm. level, ground much the same for sinking. In driving north in the 10 fm. level the lode is near 2 ft. wide, with a little tin; in driving south, in same level, the lode is rather disordered; the stopes above the back of the 10 are at present yielding some good tinstuff; the ground in the 10 cross-cut is improved for driving, which is letting down a little water. In the end going south in the adit level, on the Rashleigh sett, the lode is much the same as last reported; the stopes above the back of the adit are yielding a little tin. Tamblyn lode continues the same size and character. Other operations are the same.—J. Barkett: Sept. 5.

GARREG.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 20 fathom level is from 9 to 10 ft. wide, with a little lead; the lode has improved in appearance since we began sinking. The lode in the 20 fathom level driving north is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, saving work; the lode in the 20 fathom level driving north is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, saving work; the lode in the 20 fathom level driving north is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, saving the loge in the 20 fathom level driving north is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, saving the loge in the 20 ft. level south is from 5 to 6 feet wide, with a little lead.—W. Michell, Jun.: Sept. 7.

GAWTON UNITED.—Torkington's shaft is in favourable killas ground, and the

GAWTON UNITED.—Torkington's shaft is in favourable killas ground, and the men making good progress in sinking. At Fuller's shaft the lode is much larger, being near it. wide, spar, peach, mundic, and spots of ore, and somewhat casier for sinking. The killas in Bayly's shaft is of a congenial character for mineral, being of a light blue colour, and carrying white prian in the heads or fractures. The rise in the back of the deep adit is still producing saving work for copper ore. We are cutting down this level to drive south on the cross-course. The hauling machine is at work at Pearse's shaft, and answering well.—II. Horswill.: Sept. 7.

GEIFRON.—In consequence of the heavy rain that has fallen in the past week, we have not been able to make any progress in sinking Cumming's shaft; I have, therefore, put the shaftmen to drive a level to carry off the surface water. This level will come in about 7 fms. deep, and we shall have to drive about 10 fathoms; it has also washed away part of the attle burrow and filled the river, so that it is overflowing the land. Next week I shall be under the necessity of putting men to clear the river, for the water to take it are regular course. I have set two pitches this week, one in the back of the deep adit, to two men, at 12s. in 14., the other in the bottom of the deep adit, to two men, at 12s. in 14. I have no alteration to report this week.

GORN LEAD.—The lode in the adit end continues to carry the horse to the south,

GORN LEAD.—The lode in the adit end continues to carry the horse to the south, and on the north of the horse there is good saving work, 8 inches wide. To the north of this saving work there is a lode 3 ft. wide, kindly ground, with strong spots of ore to be seen, and bursting with water. The cross-cut continues as usual. We have a great many fips. more to drive before we can cut the lode.—Sept. 3.

to be seen, and bursting with water. The cross-cut continues as usual. We have a great many fine, more to drive before we can cut the lode.—Sept. 3.

GLEAT BRYN CONSOLS.—The Great Bryn shaft is sunk if 5 ms. 1 ft. 6 in., through a beindiful mineralised ground. At that depth we shall fix the first plumger-lift, cut be plat, &c. The men having commenced to cut the ground for the cistern bearers, washall first the in completing the same. Going south of the shallow sidt, we hand there we have been ground in control well for driving, being a bone, or minerally brings the elvan there are several lodes which we shall cut, and whole like proper productive (and it have every reason to believe they will), we same some productive (and it have every reason to believe they will), we same and the same of the same

will be the first plunger-lift, extending from the 10 fm. level to the surface 5 fms. We have some of the horse-whims creeted, and others in course of being made. The engine and every other thing is going on very satisfactority.—J. Wenn: Sep. 3.

we have some of the horse-whims erected, and others in the weather than the property of the construction o

Carkee's shaft is still 5 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper; a more sheadid lode at such a depth cannot be seen.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 40 is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and stones of lead. The lode in the 30 is 2 feet wide, impregnated with lead throughout. The lode in the 40 cast, on the new lode, is 9 in, wide, producingatones of lead occasionally. The stopes in the bottom of the 30 are looking well. The tin lode, west from Sunderlund's, is still very large, and producing ore that will is y for working the stamps. We intend to sample upwards of 20 tons of lead ore on saturday next, and shall have a small batch of tin ready for the amelting-house by the middle of next week. The building of the new engine-house, and the surface work generally, are getting on satisfactorily.—John Rooens: Sept. 6.

GWAYNLLIFION (LEAD).—The hallow add is nik is still looking very well during the past week. The adit end, driving north upon the first Shoemaker's lode, hashuch the same appearance as stated in last week's report. In continuing the calit west, be cut the middle Shoemaker's lode, be ground is a little softer, containing some lead occasionally. I have a great fancy to drive south upon the first Shoemaker's lode, beause the ore looks better, but Mr. Dean instructed me to drive north. In the deep add the ground has been rather tight during the past week, but the lode is wider and looking more favourable for lead.—H. Rawson: Sept. 8.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode in the 30 fm. level east is 2½ ft. wide, 18 inches of which is good work, and gradually improving as we get off from the cross-course. In the 30 west the lode is as last reported—a strong large lode, and the ground moderatefor driving. In Graham's shaft the ground is more favourable for sinking than last month. We shall commence cutting eistern plat for plunger lift after next setting-day. The stopes in the back of the 20 produce fair work to dress for copper. We have commenced costeaning to cut the main lode in the level ground westward of th

James Richards: Sept. 5.

HENNOCK.—Our sumpmen at present are engaged in repairing the casing and dividing the engine-shaft; when completed they will again commence the driving of the 40 fm. level by the side of the lode; the ground is a little harder, but not more expensive for driving. Four men are driving the 50 fm. level, south of engine-shaft, by the side of the lode, the leader part being about 18 in. wide, producing some good work—ground good for driving. The 30 fm. level is driving by the side of the lode by two men; the ground is greatly improved since last report. It appears we are not far from being through at the adit level, west of the south whim-shaft, there being a little water coming from the end, and the ground seems crushed, which makes it very easy for driving. The ground in the south whim-shaft is exceedingly good for sinking; we are still in want of men to push on this shaft, and also in the 30, to effect a speedy communication; when done the mine will be thoroughly ventilated, and we shall be able to prosecute all our other workings with spirit. The bargains that were refused on Saturday (our monthly setting-day) have this day been taken without any advancement in the price.—H. Rickard: Sept. 5.

HERODSFOOT.—The shaftmen are at present employed in sinking for a fork, and

refused on Saturday (our monthly setting-day) have this day been taken without any advancement in the price.—H. Rickarb: Sept. 5.

HERODSFOOT.—The shaftmen are at present employed in sinking for a fork, and cutting tip-plat between the 130 fm. level. There is one stope working in the back of the 150 fm. level, producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. We have more ground that will pay well in the back of this level, and shall set it as soon as the plat is complete and tramroad put in. In the 137 fm. level south we are driving by the side of a very kindly lode, but have not taken it down for the last month. There are three stopes in the back of this level, producing on an average 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 127 fm. level south we are driving on the average 8 cwts. of ore per fm. At the 117 fm. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. At the 117 fm. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. At the 117 fm. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 106 fm. level south, and shall continue to do so until we communicate to the winze sinking from the 94, which we hope to do in the course of the present month: this will lay open some very profitable ground. The stopes in the back of the 106, two in number, are worth 8 cwts. of oreeach per fm. In the back of the 94 we have one stope working, which is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 82 fm. level we are cross-cutting west from the flookan course, as the lode appears to be in that direction. We appear now to have passed the disordered ground, and have got into a beautiful killas; we have no doubt that the lode will be found very productive in it. We sampled, on Saturday last, 60 tons of ore, the tenders for which will be received on the 15th inst. Our machinery is in good order, and we have a tolerable supply of water for the stamps, so that we have a chance of increasing our returns again.—Sept. 7.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—We are still breaking tin in

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—We are still breaking tin in our old workings; but as the other parts of the mine are waiting for machinery, we shall push the erection of the wheel with all speed.

of the wheel with all speed.

HOLMBUSH.—The plat is commenced to be cut in the 160, at Hitchins's shaft. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the shaft, is somewhat harder, but we think it to belonly a floor of hard spar; the lode in the 143, west of the great cross-course, is 16 in. wide, producing 1½ tons of ore per fm.; the pitches over this are much the same. The flap-jack lode in the 120, west of the cross-course, is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and looking much kindlier than we have seen it for some time, and our opinion is it will improve as we proceed westward towards the lead lode; the lode in the eastern end, in the same level, is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 124, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of copper ore, a very kindly lode indeed; the ground in the 124, north of the shaft, is a little harder, and there is more water issuing from the end.—W. Lean: Sept. 6.

124, north of the shaft, is a little harder, and there is more water issuing from the end.—W. Lean: Sept. 6.

IRISH CONSOLS.—In the past month, the adit level on Colleras has been driven 7 fms. 6 in., without any alteration to mention since my last to you; I re-set the same to two men, at 25s. per fm. The adit cross-cut, south from Colleras lode, has been driven in the past month 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; I re-set the same to six men, at 6!, per fm. The Trial shaft is now down 14 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. from the surface; we are opening on caunter lode of same 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and flookan. The magazine will be in order by the end of the week —WM. Woolcock: Sept. 5.

— All the works on the mine are now progressing to my entire satisfaction. The great quartz lode, from which you took specimens, is of the most promising character; yesterday I set a pare of men to drive on it at 3l. per fm. The magazine, and all the other works, I hope will be completed this week. The foundations for the miners' cottages are all cut, and the building operations will commence next week.—Heart Thomas: Sept. 6.

LEY TOP, CONSOLS.—The ground is more favourable in the groupers.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—The ground is more favourable in the cross-cut, and there is more quartz, and wateroozing from the lode. On the 5th inst. we cut a small branch, which appears to be a dropper from the lode, showing yellow copper ore of a good quality.—W. Heath: Sept. 7.

uality.—W. Heati: Sept. 7.

KESWICK.—At the Stongeroft Mine, Richardson's stope is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—At the Barrow Mine, the lode in Wilkinson's level is worth 15 cwts. of ore ser fm.; the lode in the middle level is worth 8 cwts., and in the lower level 10 cwts. of ore per fm. We have resumed working in the 37 fm. level at Thornthwaite. The ode in the 27 fm. level is worth 20 cwts. of ore per fm.—The lode in the 10 fm. level a producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—R. B. Shefferd Sept. 3.

lode in the 27'fm. level is worth 20 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level is producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—R. B. Shepher. Sept. 3.

KILBRICKEN.—The lode in the 30 south is all the width of the end, composed of lead, jack, and spar, all saving work. The lode has also made its appearance in the winze sinking below the 22, and is precisely of the same character as in the level below. I hope this is a new piece of lode altogether. The lode in the 20 north is rather improved since last report, and the ground is much more favourable for exploring, the price at the survey being 64. Iss. per fathom. I have since set 2 fms., at 34. per fathom. The 20 ceat still continues to yield good stones of lead. The 16 east and north present no improvement.—John Paul.: Sept. 5.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 86 end, west of Gilpin's, continues large, with good stones of ore on the south side, and yielding a considerable quantity of water. The lode in the 110 end west has a few spots of ore. The castern ends, and the end cast of Butler's, are not improved.—B. WILLIAMS: Sept. 3.

LAMERTON UNITED.—We have cut the Great Wheal Friendship lode in our engine, or Royal Stuart shaft, which is, so far as opened, a very strong and masterly capel lode, with a considerable quantity of spar and mundic, corroded or stained very much with oxide of copper. Also that we are progressing with the driving of our cross-cut north, to cut the Great Wheal Friendship lode, and communicate with our shaft, where I have placed nine men to sink, and seven in the cross-cut, which will compel me to delay for a little time the taking out our wheel-pit, and carrying forward our leats, unless I put on more hands, which, if agreeable, you will please write, and I will do so.—Jons Luke.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Since my last report, we have sunk the engine-shaft

ward our lears, unless I put on more names, which it spreeduce, you win place with and I will do son.—Joint Luke.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Since my last report, we have sunk the engine-shaft about 9 feet, and should the ground continue as favourable as it is at present we calculate upon sinking it 3 fms. per month. The flat-rod shaft is now down 3 fathoms below the addit; the water will prevent us doing more till we can get the engine to draw the water; this we hope to do next week, having purchased at Wheal Susan the flat-rods, II fathoms of pumps, bucket-rods, and all the other necessary materials, except the bob to attach to the engine, which we shall make on the mine. We have four men driving west from the engine-shaft on the great in lode. When we commenced driving on this lode it was, as I reported to you, small and poor; I have since informed you that it was improving, and am happy to report that it still continues to improve both in size and quality. I am coming upon rich stones of tin, and having 17 fms. high and 30 fms. to the cross lode, we are likely to raise quantities of ore. This gives us great encouragement for our teeper levels. We are now 70 fms. further east than the old workers ever raised any ore from.

LEWIS.—In the engine-shaft there is no alteration since last report. The north

LEWIS.—In the engine-shaft there is no alteration since last report. The north loste in the 100, east and west from the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. This lode in the 90, east from Pracel's shaft, is 18 inches wide—low price stamping work. In the 80, east from Pracel's shaft, it is 20 inches wide, composed of spar and mundic, with kindly appearances. In the 70 and 60, east from Pracel's shaft, this lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not of sufficient quantity to value. The south lode in the 90, east from tin shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 12t. per fm.—M. Reed: Sept. 5.

lode in the 99, east from tin shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 124, per fm.—M. Reff.: Sept. 5.
LOYEDEN UNITED.—The men have completed the plat at the 10 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, and I have set them to-day to drive east on the course of the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, and will average about 8 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. We shall set the other level to drive west by the end of next week, where the lode is just of the same character as the one above mentioned. We have set two new stopes in the back of the adit level, east of the engine-shaft—four men in each stope; here the lode looks very promising, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have began to clear up the old workings at Pen-y-bank, and hope in a fortnight to see the bottoms. Our wheel is completed, and the crusher will be finished by the end of next week; shortly after which we shall commence crushing, and preparing ore for market.—September 3.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft is about 1 foot wide, with a little lead. The lode in the 26 fm. level, west of old shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 16 fm. level will produce about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have resumed the cross-cut in the 36 fm. level, to cut the south lode, in which level this lode has not yet been seen. The lode in the 46 fm, level, east of engine-shaft, is shout 1 ft. wide, with a little lead; this end was refused by the men on Saturday last (our setting day) at the price offered then, and has not yet been re-let. We have sampled, for sale to-morrow, 20 tons.—W. MICHELL, jun.: Sept. 8.

MICHELL WINE.—In digiting south on the next hard south lode, we have inter-

MICHELL MINE.—In driving south, on the north and south lode, we have inter-ected a very fine cast and west lode, from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and have driven on its ourse east about 3 fms. On our intersecting this lode it produced only occasional

stones of lead; it has now in the end a good branch of lead, which will more pay the expenses of driving the level. It has every appearance of further imment, and which I fully expect, as we extend the level from the north and lode. There is no appearance of an east and west lode on the west side of he lode. There is no appearance of an east and west lode on the west died of its distance. We have put the men to open on it west, should it improve in drive the level east it may be considered a valuable discovery. I have sent your box of ore: the lode has improved since the ore was broken from the end. MICHELL, Jun.: Sept. 7.

MINDERAL COURT.—The western shaft will be commenced putting in or receive the pitwork, as recommended by Capt. Peter Floyd and Capt. Dale, we delay. This will greatly facilitate the working the western part of the mine, there is a fine run of tin ground dipping west. The 48 is being cleared and see and a rise being put up to the 49 for ventilation.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 52 is small and

where drive of 30 is able r penter RH

at 16

delay. This will greatly facilitate the working the western part of the fille, where is a fine run of tin ground dipping west. The 48 is being cleared and secute and a rise being put up to the 40 for ventilation.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 52 is small and go underlaying south, and to all appearance will go out of the shaft in course of sinking should this be the case, I should recommend to continue sinking a downright to it should this be the case, I should recommend to continue sinking a downright to it should this be the case, I should recommend to continue sinking a downright to it should this be the same in character and size as last week. The lode in the 42 east is much the same in character and size as last week. The lode in the 42 east read to the winze sinking below this level is 4 ft. wide, and will produce at least 2 tone of the winze sinking below this level is 4 ft. wide, and will produce at least 2 tone the per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 7t. per fm. The pitch in lack of the 42 west is producing core y stuff, though not rich. The lode in the advantage of the study o

service for neglect of labour.—JNO. Parker: Sept. 3.

NORTH LEVANT.—In the adit end, driving north from Manuel's shaft, the is about 15 in. wide, composed of chlorite, spar, and a little tin. We have drive cross-cut east from the adit south of shaft, about 3½ fms., anticipating we shall another lode a little farther east. We are looking forward anxiously to the dwhen we shall get our engine erected and at work, so that we may resume sink the shaft, and lay open the mine to a greater depth on our main lode, when we almost undoubtedly raise great quantities of tin.—JAMES BENENTER: Sept. 7.

the shaft, and lay open the mine to a greater depth on our main lode, when we a most undoubtedly raise great quantities of tin.—JAMES BINNETTS: SEPt. 7.

NORTH TAMAR.—We have commenced clearing and new timbering the shal nine men, and have secured about 5 fms. down. The engineers are getting on slowly, in consequence of the work not being sent regular from the foundry.—Sep NORTH TOWY.—The lode in the deep adit level south is 6 ft. wide, and is more promising appearance than for some time past. In the shallow adit it is wide, and con tains a little lead, but not sufficient to save. The stopes south of higher shaft, continue to yield about \( \frac{1}{2} \) to of lead per fm. The end on the case lode is now in more settled ground; the lode is more regular, and producing a lead. In the cross-cut east we have cut a very large and kindly lode; it is 3 wide, and composed of gossan and barytes.—W. H. RETNOLDE: Sept. 3.

NORTH WHEAL BETSY.—In the past week we have been taking out ground the shaft bob, and yesterday I marked out the wheel-pit, and in the course of a days shall be getting on with the castings for the wheel, and everything is gon in a miner-like way for giving this concern that trial of which it is so well we not in a miner-like way for giving this concern that trial of which it is so well we now in the same shaft, and the sconcer we common the source we common the s

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITHIORK)—Coryton's shaft is sunk 25/4 in under surface. The cross-cut is being extended in favourable ground. The engine brought of the engine brought to the mine.—P. Roskilly.

of the engine brought to the mine.—P. ROSKILLY.

OKEL TOR.—The branches of copper ore still continue in the cross-cut & conth; some of these branches are making in the killas on the eastern side orcos-course, which killas is of a light blue colour, and most favourable for proper ore, it is probable a lode is near at hand. The buildings and other wo he steam-engine, on the south side of the hill, are progressing as fast as poss W. B. Coulow.

copper ore, it is probable a lode is near at nand. The oblinings and other work the steam-engine, on the south side of the hill, are progressing as fast as possible. W. B. Collow.

PARKWYN AND CARWALSICK.—We are now actively engaged in cutting down and timbering the engine-shaft, removing rubbish for the foundation of the engine house, and preparing for other necessary erections. We shall require the services our engineer, with his plans, in the course of a few days. Everything is progressic most satisfactorily. The energetic manner in which the various works are being us ried on has caused a lively sensation in the neighbourhood.—J. Dale: Sept. 8.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The stopes west of the shaft are looking just as last ported; the stopes east of the shaft are yielding good stones of lead, with plany jack. Yesterday was our pay and setting-day; both of the 'stopes were taken like, per fathom. The adit is now completed and secured in a permanent manner was are collaring up the engine-shaft, and the foundation of the engine-house is near the carriage of stone will not be expensive. We are anxious to get the engine of mine as quickly as possible. The dressing department is getting on a satisfactorily and the summan of the summan of the summan of the carriage of stone will not be expensive. We are anxious to get the engine of having at this date about 40 tons of jack, copper, and lead ore dressed on the flow indiging from the present appearances of the lode, we have every reason to expetigood mine in depth.—John Dale; John Edwards: Aug. 27.

PENDARVES AND ST. AUBYN CONSOLS.—We have been hindered for the is fortnight on account of changing the pitwork, which is now in complete order, at the summen in good spirits sinking the engine-shaft, which is at this date for about 1f. wide, and at present poor. In the 22 cast the lode is 38; ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and of very kindly appearance with lode is about 1f. wide, and at present poor. In the 22 cast the lode is 38; ft. wide producing good stones

of engine-s aft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and opening 'route growth and the part of the lode we are carrying is about 3 % ft. wide, and producing some go stones of yellow copper ore.—Joseph Vivias: Sept. 3.

FENHALE CONSOLS.—We have not as yet completed the engine-shaft to the libut should have done so had there not been a breakage of the air bucket rod, with but should have done so had there not been a breakage of the air bucket rod, with the sold of the working several days; but we are glad to say the men are now my gressing with all speed. In the 74 fm, level north the ground is good, lode 3 in vide, producing 5 ewts. of ore per fm. in the saft microling to south the ground is good, lode disordered, and at present poor. In the 56 fm, level, south of Guard's haft, the ground is moderate, lode 3 in wide, producing 5 ewts. of ore per fm., with every appearance of improvement. We have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than when the safe and a service of the safe in the safe in larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we have not as yet come to the bottom of Moroom's shaft, finding it much larger than we shaft when the same as last reported.—Richard Moroon: Sept. 5.

FENHAUGER.—The lode at the shaft, sinking under the adit, is much the sans reported last week—viz., gossan and lead; the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now down a fina set of the shaft in the shaft is now d

we shall now proceed to unwater the mine fast.—RICHARD CLYMO: Sept. 50.
PERRAN WHEAL ALFRED.—By the end of this week we shall have such rightnesshaft 20 fms. under adit; we shall then cut a plat and prepare for driving and west on the course of the lode. Considering the depth and the district, our peets are very good indeed.—JOHN DAVIES.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE.—We have set the shaft for another month at 12b per fm.; the stratum is full of large branches from the lode, and a great deal of urating forth, the quantity of which has tripled during the last fortnight.

PHENIX GREAT CONSOLS.—The masons are getting on favourably we buildings, and the other two men are engaged in raising stone, sand, &c., to be masons at work.—H. Rodda: Sept. 7.
POLITMORE.—Since my last report the wheel has continued to perform it well, although we had very heavy rain the latter end of last week; the water is in the Samfyde shaft.—Edward Maunder: Sept. 7.

kin.

and a good v

Il fins, in the engine-shaft, with a similar lowering of water on the western in the Bamflyde shaft.—Ebward Mandeners: Sept. 7.

PONTERWYD.—The lode in the shallow adit driving west is § ft. wide, compose of spar and blende, with a very fine gossan, containing a little ore; this is set to so the state of the state o

NEMZBYBEH

t, wide, compose this is set to si serior for the s

, in the 30, the lob expectations will be er of tin, and pro-aged fixing as is the to draw the gu

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—The 31 end, which is the bott

which is the furthermost end eastward, is very kindly, producing what is rather unthis point we expect to be near the junction of the killas and granite.—J. P.CCREY.

RED DRAGON.—Since the last report the cross-cut has been driven 3 ms. 1 ft., drive east and west on the course of the lode, which will enable us to have upwards of 30 ms. of backs or roofs; and judging from the present appearances, very favourable result's may be expected. We have re-let 3 ms., at 66. 15s, per fm. The cerpenter's and smiths' shops are completed.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—The 30 fm. level, at Bacheiddon, has been driven this month 1 fm. of ft. 10 in. east and 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in. west, the former in a diagonal cut; the lode comes down from the surface for 16 fms. nearly perpendicular; north of the whim-shaft, whereas we expected it on the south side; and having cut not the main lode we were working upon. This was in March and April; since then we were in orey ground, and improving. Last week we we tin tho ground as rich as side of the lode. In my report of the 8th August 1 std 1 in a have had to report in the 20 fm. level. Our driving during the last the we were in orey ground, and improving. Last week we we tin too ground as rich as side of the lode. In my report of the 8th August 1 std 1 have had to report in the 20 fm. level. Our driving during the last the we went into ground as rich as side of the lode. In my report of the 8th August 1 std 1 have had to report this level will indicate the produce, of ore. In the back of the 20 fm. level we have been driving west along through producing about 22 cwts. to the fm. In anisage of the lode. In my report of the 8th August 1 std 1 believed the richest part this level will indicate the produce, of ore. In the back of the 20 fm. level we have been some any and even come in a the west end; I have let to drive 1 fm. along this, to ascertain, whether the we so in a the west end; I have let to drive 1 fm. along as we have, traces of ore; it may break through the cross-course, to which it is w

RIALL—Since our report of last week there is no change in the 23 cross cut, driving most, to wards branch, has improved, turning out face stones of tin, and opening wary good tribute ground. There is no alteration in the eastern end, Ward's branch is still producing good work for the stamps; the tribute pitches present no new features. We shall begin to burn our tin for next sampling the produced of the pitwork is completed, and the two plungers are working on the completed of the pitwork is completed, and the two plungers are working early well. The water was all forten by the produced and the two plungers are working early well. The water was all forten by the produced and the two plungers are working early well. The water was all forten by the produced and the two plungers are working early well. The water was all forten by the produced and the two plungers are working early well. The water was all forten by the produced and the produced and

will be on the 27th inst., and the mine never looked better than at the present time.—

T. B.CHARDE: SOPL 5.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The sinking of the engine-shaft progresses stated by the content of the content

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 213 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, comparation of the 215 end of the lode is 1 ft. wide, comparation of the 215 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, comparation of the 215 end the 215 tha, and occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 205 end the ground is and for driving; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, with a small quantity of ore. In the 190 end the ground is a little improved for driving. In the 175 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, saving work. In the 160 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, saving work. In the 160 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, saving work. In the 80 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of can, capel, mundic, and ore, saving work for the stamps. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 69 tons of rich for the stamps. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 69 tons of rich for the stamps. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 69 tons of rich for the stamps. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 69 tons of rich for the stamps. The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the shaft. If end in the 68 fm. level is producing good progress in sinking the shaft. He end in the 68 fm. level is producing good stones of copper and lead ores, and is very pomising. From the appearance of the end, I expect a considerable improvement learn. The 3d end is producing some good stones of ore. The 46 end is not so producing some last reported. The 24 end, west of the shaft, is producing good stones of ore and analytic of mundic, and is a very promising end. The stopes are turning out for work, and are without alteration.—W. Goss.

ISHIPY.—The water is in fork to the 30 fm. level, and we shall lose no time in the stamp is the shaft in the shaft, the lode producing good work for the stamps; our progress is slow, the ground being hard for driving, in which six men are employed. We have three men employed in stoping work by day, not having sufficient water whilst the dry weather laste (as lasted in last report) to work continually. We are dressing and preparing tin for sale.

HOMAS'S UNITED.—I was under round yesterday at Cwm Sebon, and found the mise much better than I anticipated. The wince under the 40 is worth 40l. per fin.; and the rise in the 50 equally rich, and I think there is no fear of our getting a long binch of ore eastward. The winces, both east and west, sinking under the 50, are in vity rich courses of ore; and the 60 east and west, as far as they have been extended, will produce 1 ton of ore per fin. The dressing-floors are almost completed, and the new wheel for drawing in a forward state; and in about one month more I think we may start fairly, with a profit of 300l. per month.—A. Faaxcras: Sept. 6.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—The ground in the cross-cut south is of much the same character as when last reported on. The lode going west is not quite so large as when I wrote last; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of goessin, spar, and flookan, and sotted throughout with lead ore. We shall suspend driving in this end for the present, and put the men to drive east on the same folde, where I have not the least doubt vie shall have a good lode of ore before we have driven 20 fms.—Sept. 3.

TRELEIGH CONSOILS.—The ground in the 90 cross-cut continues favourable for driving, and we are progressing satisfactorily; we have set a tin pitch in the back to the east of the cross-course at 12s. in 1l. The ground in the 100 fm. level, to the west of Christoe's shaft, is also good for driving; we cannot be far from the lode in this part. In the 80, east of Garden's, the branches not having united, we commenced aking down that left standing for the last fortnight, and we find it to be 9 in. wide-maving work for copper ore; in this part searcely any tin is to be seen. The Good Fortune adit is quite clear for dialling, and we shall do this work in the early part of the ensuing week.—Joint Panxes: Sept. 3.

UNION (1718).—We continue to raise tin stuff from the 10 fm. level, sufficient to keep going six heads of stamps. The tin is of just the same quality as found hither-to. The shaft is abo

the north lode, 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons per fm. On Monday we cut a new lode in the 42 fm. level cross-cut south; this appears to improve as it leaves the cross-curse; it now produces about 2 tons of ore per fm. No alteration to report in any other part of the mine.—William Roberts.

WEST DING DONG.—The flat-nod shaft is sunk under the bottom of the 20 fm. level 6 ft., the lode in the shaft is 1 ft. wide, worth 12!, per fm.; the western end, at the flat-rod shaft, in the 20, has been driven through an excellent run of in ground, worth for tin from 40!, to 50!, per fathom, now lying in the present bottom; the lode in the end is still holding it size, as to its quality we cannot exactly ascertain; there is 6 ft. of lode now standing in the end to be taken down; the 20 end, east of flat-rod shaft, is 10 in. wide, worth for tin 50. per fm., and looking much kindlier. We are preparing to sink a winze under the 20, west of flat-rod shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 13!, per fathom, but owing to so much water proceeding from the lode we are obliged to suspend the same for sometime, until the 20 end is under it to drain the water. The engine-shaft is sunk under the 10 fm. level 9 feet, the lode in the shaft is 10 in. wide, worth for tin 15!, per fm.; the lodes in the stopes over the backs of the 10 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 12!, per fm. The lode in the 27, on Emistereon lode, cast of shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 12!, per fm.—Sept. 6.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—This mine is somewhat improved during the last mth;; and we look forward to further improvements in the course of about two months, as the bottom levels get under certain runs of orey ground, which were productive in the levels over.—J. PUCKEY.

WEST PHENIX.—Herewith 1 beg to inform you the engine-shaft is sunk below the 20 fm. level 11 fms. 1 ft. share the lode is of a very promising character, and ground to be more difficult for exploring. We have re-cluding their bargain, but we have set it to another pare to sink by four men, at 4! per fa

wist is 3 ft. wide—poor. The great cross-course is not yet driven through in the 50 tross-cut north.—T. Carpenter: Sept. 3.

WHEAL CASTLE.—We are making good progress in the shaft, and it is my opinion we shall not want more timber until we reach the lode. I have set the cross-cut to drive at 3t, per fm. I have received the tenders for the wheel, and let the labour part only, the company to provide materials. I intend to have a survey on Saturday, for letting the wheel-pit, to clear out masonry, to build, &c.—W. Heath: Sept. 7.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode in the 25 fm. level north is 12 to 15 in. wide, composed principally of mundic and spar; the lode south is much the same as last reported. We have commenced opening south on a branch further east of this level, where we have stones of lead. Our progress in sinking the shaft is rather slow, the water being plentiful.—J. Taylon.

WHEAL CONSTANCE.—We are cutting a plat in the 40 fm. level perpendicular shaft, and making preparations for a new arrangement of pumpwork. We have commenced to stope on tutwork a part of the back of this level, which yields a fair and very remunerative quantity of silver-lead ore, the breaking of which cost only 13s. per fm., and produces on an average about ½ ton per fm., worth about 15t, per ton.—J. PUCKEY.

sent time.—James Hamfros: Sept. 6.

WHEAL FANNY.—In compliance with your request, I have suspended all the works. We have been engaged the last week in securing the different levels and shafts in the mine with substantial timber, for security and future working; we have put in all new buckets and clacks, and covered ever all the shafts, to prevent stones from being thrown in. I have dualled the mine intrough, for the purpose of having the plan of the mine filled up for your inspection and satisfaction; you will then be able to see the whole length of driving the toke plue engine clean and the materials safe. I have completed a small floor for the purpose of dressing the little ore we have at surface, If you wish to have it dressed let me know, and I will get it done.—J. Gilbert: Sept. 7.

WHEAL GILL.—We have suspended the 54 east, and are now only driving the 40 west and the 26 east; there is no alteration in either of these ends since my last report. The add thevel north, on the lead lode, is just as last reported; the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character. We hope to get the wheel-pit completed this week; the wheel for it is in course of making. Every thing else is going on as usual.—WM. TAYLOR: Sept. 7.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSULS.—Thorme's Shoft: In davising the 10 class of the surface of the su

—Wi. TAYLOR: Sept. 7.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Thorne's Shaft: In driving the 107 fathom level north the ground is moderate—lode 15 in, wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fathom.

—Young's Shaft: In driving the 97 north, the ground is moderate—lode 8 in. wide, producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 87 the ground is moderate—lode 18 in, wide, producing good stones of ore.—Engine-shaft: In sinking, the ground is somewhat harder since the last report—lode 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In driving the 97 south the ground is improved, and has a kindly appearance.—Webb's shaft is communicated to the 87, and the two men are now engaged putting in bed-

casing for the kibble; when this is done, we shall commence driving the 87 south Hide's winze is also communicated to the same level, and we shall have some new pitches to set when Webb's shaft is completed at the 87 for drawing.—Maxwell's Shaft: In driving the 70 south, the ground is moderate—lode 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 the ground is moderate—lode 1 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are looking well. We have this day sampled 50 tons of ore, for sale on the 14th inst.—J. Willtans: Sept. 5.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The lodes in the engine-shaft are improved since last report, and are now worth 122, per fm. for tin. Guskus lode in the 40 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 111. per fm. for tin; this lode in the same level west is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. Guskus lode in the 30 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz and jack, with stones of copper ore; this lode in the same level, east from engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin; this lode in the 30 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 17 ft. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin; this lode in the same level, west from engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin; this lode in the 30 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin; this lode in the 30 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin. Martin's lode in the 30 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. for tin. Martin's lode in the 20 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 16 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Martin's lode in the 20 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 17 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. for tin and copper. Martin's lode in the 30 fm. level, west from Reed's shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Jamba Reed's shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Jamba Reed's shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of coppe

hing of another wess, or of one. The new engine-shaft is going down expeditionsly—being about 10 fms. below the adit level. The cross-cut towards the new tin lode has been driven about 9 fms.—the ground in which continues favourable.—Thomas Richards.

WHEAL PERU.—The engine was set to work to-day, and highly satisfactory. No changes have taken place in any of the other operations since our last. Most of the men, have been engaged in preparing the pitwork, and rendering other assistance to facilitate the working of the engine.—F. Thuwerk; R. CLYMO: Sept. I.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have this week taken from the lode at the deep adit end some good stones of tin, about 10 fms. west of cross-course: the lode at this place is extensive and large. At the new shaft we are down about 8 fms.; this shaft is good for sinking, and as we are cutting more water in getting down, we intend to fix up a few pullers, in order to haul the water and stuff by the machine; this we shall be able to accomplish in about a fortnight, with very little expense.—Sept. 7.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Our operations are proceeding as before, and the lodes looking favourable for mineral.

up a few pulleys, in order to haul the water and stuff by the machine; this we shall be able to accomplish in about a fortnight, with very little expense.—Sept. 7.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Our operations are proceeding as before, and the lodes looking favourable for mineral.

WHEAL SINNEY (PLYMFOX).—Our No. 3 lode continues to improve both in Williams's shaft and in the 12 fm. level, whence we have good supplies of rich tinstiff. All the stopes case and west of Derrick shaft are the same as last reported. We are busily employed excavating the new wheel-pit for additional stamps, and covering in dressing-floors. The fires in the calcining house will be lighted on Saturday, and on Monday shall commence the baking for our next sampling, which we hope will be a pretty good one. The stamps are in full work, and no lack of supplies.—Joseph Eddy: Sept. 8.

WHEAL TOM.—The new shaft is sunk to the depth of 16 fms., and the end of the addit level is driven within 3 fms. to the point where the said shaft will come down from surface. We have 10 fms. more to sink to effect a communication. Since my last report we have not driven many fathoms on the course of the lode in the end is still large, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, containing a little black oxide of copper, and is embedded in a light tillness stratum, highly mineralised. The great canneter lode will be intersected several fathoms deeper into the hill by cross-cutting; consequently, I deemed it prudent to let the caunter remain, and continued driving on the course of the tin lode. I have minutely examined, or rather surveyed, every part of the sett, and feel confident that we cannot confine our operations to a better point than where we are.—WILLIAM Rows: Sept. 2.

WHEAL TRELAWNY—Trelawny shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 120 fm. level—ground still favourable. The lode in the 120 end north is still large, not much ore in it; in this same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10/. per fm. in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 14, p

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The south end men have driven 2 fms. 2 ft., making of the loft of fms., and the north end men have driven 3 ft., making allogether 6 we cannot say anything more about the lode than when we reported last, only we have commenced driving west on it; we hope to give you further particulars pecting it in our next report.—J. Bakkell: Sept. 6.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—I beg to hand you the setting report for September of the 40 fm. level is set to drive west of the north lode engine-shaft by six men, 2 tent, at 7?, per fm. The lode to take down and barrow road to cut by four men ser bargain of 18%. The winze, or whim-shaft, to sink below the 17 fm. is fms. 1 ft. I have every reason to think that greater progress will be made in a fig this shaft now, as the pitwork and line of rods is now complete, and wittached to the steam-engine in order to draw the water by to-morrow mornin George Rowe: Sept. 6.

WHEAL WHITLEIGH.—This mine is improving. We have made a communication of the steam and the communication of the steam and a communication.

attached to the steam-engine in order to draw the water by to-morrow morning.—
Genore Rowe; Sept. 6.

WHEAL WHITLEIGH.—This mine as improving. We have made a communication for ventilation from the 22 to the 42 m. level, and shall now be able to commence raising ore. We are rising for ventilation from the 52 to the 42, which, when complete, will bring the mine into a proper course of working.—J. Pucker.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The engine-shall is down 18 fins, which is 3 fms. 5 ft. below the adit; the ground is still varber hard, and set at 16t. per fathom. A large plat has been cut in the adit level. The lode has improved within the last few fathoms; it is now 2 ft. wide, composed of a fine rich gossan, spar, and fair flookan; under the lode we have had an occasional stone of lead, and are daily expecting a bunch of ore. The ground is very favourable, and is set at 2t. per fathom. We have put two men in the adit in the north hill, and are hoping to cut the lode there in a few days; this ground is set for 26s, per fathom, and is very congenial for mineral. The ore was sold on the 16th of last month, but it is not ver temowed. The best parcel, computed nearly 8 tons, fetched 15t. 4s. 6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second, computed 3 tons, 18t. 12s. 6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second, computed 3 tons, 18t. 12s. 6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and this ground is set for 26s, per fathom, and is very congenial for mineral. The ore was sold on the 16th of last month, but it is not yet removed. The best parcel, computed nearly \$\frac{8}{2}\$ tons, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ k. 4s. \$6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second, computed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ tons, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ k. 6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second, computed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ tons, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ k. 6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second, computed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ tons, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ k. 2s. \$6d. (a price far too low for the produce), and the second of the meaning to the produce of the progress of the masonry. The house is now approaching completion, and the erection of the engine will be commenced forthwith. From the general symptoms presented by the lode for nearly 100 fms., and the goodly stones of ore now to be seen along the bottom of the level, there can be no doubt of our having a very rich and lasting mine.—John Optone: Sept. 7.—

[P. S. I hope in less than a fortnight to be able to report a course of ore in the north and south ends: indications are very promising.]

WHEAL ZION.—We are now engaged in cutting ground for plunger and other pitwork, and will continue to do so until it be completed. The ground in the 40 cross-cut is much harder since my last—set to six men, at 3\frac{1}{2}\$ per fm.; the 40 cast is much the same, ground favourable for driving—set to six men, at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ so, per fm.; we have a very fine looking lode in the 40 west, producing good stones of yellow oreset to six men, at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ l. 15s, per fm. in the 30 east we have a very large lode, with spots of yellow ore—set to six men, at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ l. 15s, per fm. in the 30 east we have a very large lode, with spots of yellow ore—set to six men, at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ l. 15s, per fm. The lode in the end, north of White Rock shaft, is very kindly, composed of lead and good stones of yellow copper—saving work; the end is let at 3\frac{1}{2}\$ s. 5. per fm. The lode, north of the old nine, is

WILLOW BANK.—I have been at this mine twice, and find the wheel is completed water-course also. The men are unable to sink the engine-shaft on account water. I have put four men to drive on the new lode, so as to intersect our note, and I think it very desirable that this adit should be extended to the engine. Our line of reds, &e., will be completed if we can get our pulleys from undry in three weeks.—Admandon Francis: Sept. 6.

foundry in three weeks.—Assatos Francis: Sept. 6.
YEOLAND CONSOLS.—On cutting into the south part of the lode in the 24 fm. level, we have met with the same course of ore as in the level above; we shall cut lato it in the 36 as soon as possible, when we have no reason to doubt finding it as good, if not better.—J. Ferrer: Sept. 8.

— The lode has this day been cut into by a crows-cut in the 24 fathom level under the adit.—being 42 fathoms from the surface, 2nd found to be equally as rich as in the 12 fathom level, of which the shareholders were duly advised by circular. This discovery may be considered as highly traportant. There are two levels below the 24, which are producing good, quantities of tim, and from which the cross-cuts will be driven to ascertain the character of the south part of the lode, which proves so rich in the upper levels.—Sept. 2.

### FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION .- [Report from 9th to 23d Aug.]

Raipas.—The \$\frac{1}{2}\text{mber work in the shallow level is completed, and a stope set in this level, which yields some good ore, estimated at 18 per cent. In the 25 fathom level stope the 100 e is rather disordered; but we have still a good lobe in the bottom of this bargein, which we are unable to work, on account of the water caused by the continuous heavy rains. The stope near the surface yields some good ore, though not it, any great quantity. The tribute titch in the shallow level workings looks promising. On the whole, the mine does not look quite so well as when I last wrote, and I fear the produce for August will be less than that of last month.

\*\*Linited Mines.\*\*—The lode in the level at Woodfall's is about 15 in, wide, and will produce 11 ton per fin. \*\*All Mines.\*\*—The stope throughout this name is looking well yielding from a to

produce 1½ ton per fm.

Old Mine.—The stopes throughout this mine is looking well, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. The eastern stope shows some improvement since last reported.

The lode in the shallow adit, north-east, is small at present, producing stones of ore

occasionally.

Michell's.—The lode in the upper level is about 1\(\)\_6 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to pay; the stope in the back continues to yield a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the bottom of the winze is small and poor; therefore we have suspended it, and have employed the men to stope the end of the winze, where there is a good course of ore standing, and which we hope will make up for the falling off at Raipas.

Carl Johan's.—The tribute pitches here present much the same appearances as when last reported.

Carl Johan's.—The tribute pitches here present much the same appearances as when last reported.

THE TALIESIN SILVER-LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—This is one of the several mines which were so profitably worked by Sir Hugh Middleton about the year 1600, and the enormous wealth which he realised from this and other mines enabled him to undertake the gigantic work of bringing the water from Ware to the metropolis. This sett was taken by two parties in the early part of the present year, and they have now put the mine in good working ofder, by erecting whims, and clearing the present shifts and levels, and repairing the different buildings on the property. The sett, which is very extensive, contains no less than 18 lodes, only two of which have been partially worked by shallow alits, and large quantities of orraised; but it appears, from the report of Cartain W. Verran, who has recently inspected this property, that twice the number of doles may be expected when the mine is fairly laid open by cross-cuts, &c. An adit level of 280 fms. has been driven on the main lode, which has been cleared by the present adventurer; and within the last month 9 tons of ore have been raised in the 8 fm. level on this lode by four men. Capt. J. Pauli, who reported on this mine some time since, represents this lode as being 3 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, very rich in ore, and worth about 400, per fathom. At a few fathoms from this is another valuable lode, and an engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 40 fms., with the intention of cutting these lodes at 60 fms. from surface. On the northern lodes the operations have been confined to the erection of a whim, and the emptying a well-timbered shaft to the depth of 13 fms. At the bottom of this shaft the present adventurers have driven a cross-cut about 14 fms., to intersect the Thirza lode, which is reported to contain from 20 to 25 os. of silver to the ton. This cross-cut is now within 3 fms. of the lode, and when intersect and prove seven other valuable lodes, which is reported

MINING IN GALWAY.—Mr. Pierre J. Foley informs us that—
The Caherglassane Silver-Lead Mine is working well. The lodes in the engine-shaft are of a most encouraging character; and when sunk on (as a powerful engine is being erected) about 4 fathoms deeper, there is no doubt of most profitable results. The percentage of silver (in the ore) is daily improving.

At the Glengola Lead Mine the raising of ore has been doubled since the landlord took the working of the mine in hand.

The Curraghduff and Glan Mines are paying 20 per cent. on the outlay.

The Shandala copper and lead lodes are to be worked by W. Hodgson, Esq., of Ballyraine, County Wicklow.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR MARINE ENGINES .- The Great Britain steam-ANTHRACITE COAL FOR MARINE ENGINES.—Inc Great Britain sysum-ship was recently supplied with 1909 tons, and the royal yacht Pulvy with 60 tons, of Messrs Myres and Co,'s anthracite coal, from their collieries at Saundersfoot, Pem-brokeshire. This coal is on the property of J. M. Child, Eq., of Begelley House, and is of a very superior quality. The important question as to the fitness of anthracite for these purposes is, therefore, in a fair way to be practically tested, and it is to be hoped fully proved, so as to bring into the marker the immense deposits of anthra-cite which exist in South Wales, and which at present is only very partially worked.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INVENTION.—The Chamber of Commerce for the Staffordshire Potteries have offered a premium of 10. for the best pattern iron crate and cover for packing earthenware, combining simplicity and strength with economy, and being of such construction as to be easily converted in case of exportation, and to be folded when returned as an empty package. The crate to be 64 in. long, 34 in. wide, and 33 in. deep, inside measure, and capable of carrying 6 cwts. The particulars are to be forwarded (with price) to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, railway station, Stoke-upon-Trent.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE COMPOST COMPANY. - The prospectus of a company, SUPER-PHOSPHATE COMPOST COMPANY.—The prospectus of a company, formed for supplying an artificial manure, said to be equal to some of the Peruvian guano, has just been issued. This compost, manufactured from home resources, of perfect inexinaustibility, is said to be of great advantage when used as a top dressing for pacture land, and superior to guano for green crops; and, unlike the latter, which varies in quality, and thus leads to disappointment, the company's manure will always be of similar elementary composition, unless specially ordered, when its chemical character can be modified. From an analysis by Mr. J. T. Way, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, it was found to contain—water, 9-31; saits of ammonia, 27-14; silex, 7-64; phosphate of lime, 13-55; hydrated sulphate of time, 41-60; alkaline chlorides, 5-56=100 parts; nitrogen, 1-17 per cent, equal to ammonia, 1-24 per cent. An analysis by Mr. J. C. Niebit gave similar chementary constituents in different proportions. The capital is 69,000°, in IJ shares, and as already 406,000 tons of guano and chemical manures are consumed annually, and the demand is increasing, and far exceeds the supply, a next profit of at least 30 per cent. is confidently expected on carrying out the necessary operations. The exclusive use of the patent for the production of the super-phosphate compost is secured to the company.

The long vacation has caused our citizen population to migrate into the

The long vacation has caused our citizen population to migrate into the country, and not a few of our merchants and speculators may be found roaming over the hills of Devon and Cornwall, searching for "kindly gossans," and other indications of mineral wealth. With this intent, Liskeard and Tavistock have had their numerous visitors. We hear that several new mines are to be started in the locality of

SHREWSBURY AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY.—The town-council of Shrewsbury have unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the corporation deem it highly desirable that there should be a line of railway to Newtown, and pledges itself to support any company which may propose to curry a line that shall be best for the interests of Shrewsbury. The line from Owestry to Newtown was thrown out in consequence of it having been shown that the high floods at Garthmyl, in Montgomery-ahire, would reach 2 ft. higher than the proposed level of the rails.

Railway Rairowa

ire, would reach zet. figure saint as part and a Saltash.—The preparatory and for this stressdom undertaking, the contract for the erection of which has RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAMAR AT SALTASH.—The preparatory works for this stependosu undertaking, the contract for the erection of which has been taken by Mr. C. G. Mare, of Blackwall, are being prosecuted with great vigour. Afready the once quiet spot known as Saltash Passage is converted into a place of bustle and business. Extensive workshops and amithies have been erected. Steam nuchinery of every description for planing, rolling into shape, cutting, drilling, and purching the masses of iron to form parts of the bridge, is in full operation. The smithstop contains eight forges, worked upon the principle of exhaustion, or what is commonly called fan bellows, driven by steam. A long slip, similar to that used for shirbuilding, has been laid down, for the construction of the cylinders, intended to be sum in the same principle of the bridge. The one now being built as to be 36 river, for raising the centre pieces of the bridge. The one now being built as to be 36 river, for raising the centre pieces of the bridge. The one now being built as to be 36 river, for raising the centre pieces of the bridge. The one now being built as to be 36 river, for raising the centre pieces of the bridge. In one to great a huge diving bell, and the men working within it supplied with air, on the same principle at adopted with the ordinary bell. The work altogether will be one of great interest, and the bridge, when completed, will add another to the many attractions of the neighbourhood.

The Gahcay Pucket states that mining operations MINING IN IRELAND. are being extensively earried on in various districts that mining operations are being extensively earried on in various districts in the west of Ireland. The Kinvara, Glan, and Oughterard mines are being vigorously worked. Mr. Tennent, of Loyd's, formerly of the eminent firm of Tennent and Co., Belfast, had arrived in Golway for the purpose of inspecting the leadmines of Kinvara, of which he is the owner: he had previously forwarded a sleam-engine and boiler, for the working of the mines. Large quantities of sulphur ore arrive daily in Galway from the Glan mines, which are worked by Mr. Hodgson: 120 tons were exported a few days ago.

# Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

of suface, hard buf an only	METAL	MARKET, London, September 9, 18B.
ENGLISH 180%.	per Ton.	SPELTER.
Down and hold o	£9 0 0	On the spotp. ton £21 15-22 @0
To Wales o	_ W 7 B	To arrive 21 15-22 00
	- 8 15 0	COPPER.
In Staffordshire &	- 9 10 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. ap. ton 107 10 6
Whats single a	-11 10 0	True, 14 to 25 top. ton 107 to 0
• ,, double a	13 0 0	Tough cake a
*Hoop a	-10 15 0	Sheet a 0 1 0
*Rod, round a  *Rod, round a  Rails rod, square a  Rails (Wales) b  (Staffordshire) b	-10 0 0	Bottoms a 19 0 1 1
Nail rod, square a	- 9 10 0	Old a
Rails (Wales) b	- 8 15 0	Yellow Metal a 0 0 1014
s (Staffordshire) b	- 8 15 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt. 2 0 4
Ranway Chairs, Clyde o	- # 10 W	
Pig. No. 1. Clyde b	- 3 50	ENGLISH LEAD, 6
3-5ths No.1 & 2-5ths No.3 -	- 3 50	Pig p. ton 23 0 0
No. 1, in Wales o	- 4 10 0	Sheet , - 23 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London -	-4 50	FORKIGN LEAD, G
Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, 9		Spanish, in bond p. ton 21 0 0
ting, or Hardened, 9	00-9 20	Spanish, in contp. con at 0 0
Surface Rails		PROTEIN TIN. 6
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry 5	0 0- 6 10 0	Block p. cwt 6 2 0
Charcoal bars	-14 10 0	Inents
Stirling's Patent   Glasg Toughened Pigs   Glasg Ditto   Wales 4	9 10 0	Ingots
Toughened Pigs Ginsg.	- 3 12 0	Refined ,,
Ditto Wales 4	00-4 50	
PORRIGO INOS. 6		FURSION TIDE
Swadish	-11 10 0	Baneap. cwt. 6 2 0
Presion CCVD	-17 0 0	Straits (uncertified). ,, 6 0 0
Indian Chargonal Pigg )	-11 00	TIN-PLATES, b
Russian CCND Indian Charcoal Pigs	- 6 0 0	IC Charcoal n. box 1 12 0
in London		IC Charcoalp. box — - 1 12 0 IX Ditto 1 18 0
FOREIGN STEEL.		IC Coke 1 7 0
swedish keg, nominal Ditto faggot	-16 0 0	IX Ditto 1 13 0
Ditto laggot		IX Ditto , — - 1 13 0 Canada plates s . ton — -13 0 0
RING.		A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE
In sheets d p. t	on 30 0 0	Quicksilven fp. lb 0 2 4

cognimate one, and that specialism is assent in ever article connected with trade, with the exception of Soutch Pigs, and even with respect to them, it is generally supposed that much higher rates would rule if it were not for bear sales, as the stock is weekly diminishing to an enormous extent.

Bas Inon is more in request.

RATES are very firm.

Bas Inon is more in request.

Bar Inon is more in request.

Bar Inon is more in request.

Sorrer Piss—A considerable business has been done, and prices have fluctuated from 61s. to 67s.—the market leaves off at 64s. 6d. buyers.

STAPFORDENHIER Pis Inon—A large trade doing—purchases cannot be so easily made this week as last by 16s, per ton.

SWEDISH STREE—Purchases have been made at rates which have not transpired.

COPPER is in good demand—and few smelters are disposed to sell at present rates.

BANCA TIN—Some considerable purchases for home consumption have taken place at 1214. to 1224. 10s.

1216. to 1224. 10s.
ENGLISH This very firm—another advance is spoken of.
SPELTER is firm at 211. 17s. 6d. on the spot, and 22f. to arrive.
LEAD—Spanish is more enquired after.
TIN-PLATES may be considered to have advanced quite 2s. per box.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 8.—Our market during the past week has ranged from 62s. to 66s. for mixed No. warrants. For the last three days we have been pretty steady at 65s., sellers; No. 1, g.m.b., 67s.; No. 3, 63s. 64; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 73s. The shine ments continue unabated; and are making a decided impression on the stocks in this neighbourhood. To-day, notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the Eastern intelligence, holders are firm at 65s. We close with buyers at 6st, and 6ts. 6d. Bars are in extensive demand. Several of our makers are full for months to come: price, 8t. Use, 109.

From the Board of Trade Returns, just issued, we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingsom in the month ending the 5th August, as compared with the cor esponding period of the two previous years :-

Metals.		1851.		1852.		1853.
Iron, Pig.	.tons	19,834		25,213	********	37,117
Bar, bolt, and red	- 59			66,300		
Wire	- 99			369		
Cast		2,577			*********	
Wrought of all sorts	. 99					
Steel, unwrought	- 99			1,498		1,534
Copper, in bricks and pigs	ewts.	10,309		13,893	********	3,468
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed) or yellow metal for sheathing)		16,810		14,763	*******	14,975
Wrought of other sorts		1,759	******	1,360	******	1,221
Brass of all sorts		792		820		
Lead			********	2,235	144000000	817
Tin, unwrought	cwts.			1,121	********	2,132
Tin-platesv	alue i	£82,940	1	£94,162		676,509
The total declared value of the expor				ls is as		
	on near	2007/10/035		W-150 IN		

The total declared value of the exports of the above metals is as follows:

For the month.

1833

1832

1832

1833

1831

1831

1831

1831

1831

The increase on the corresponding month of last year is 2:9,414\*, or at the rate of 37 per cent., and on the seven months 2,426,555\*, equal to no less than 35 per cent. This astonishing increase renders the item of metals one of the most interesting in the present series of Government tables. It will be seen by the above that the increase on the month is not so marked as on the seven months; and this may actually be referred to as a favourable feature, for, with an average increase of 43 per cent. for seven months together, there is room for the apprehension that foreign markets may be overdone. The influence exercised by our export trade in metals on the well-being of the whole British mineral interest is so important, that these returns are deserving of more than a cursory examination. The increase is chiefly in iron, especially "bar, bolt, and rod," and is a natural consequence of the large mass of railway works now in course of construction in various parts of the world, especially in the United States and Canada. The total exports of iron are shown below:

For the month.

For seven months.

1853

5,950,940

55,720,333

1851

The increase on the corresponding month of last year is 52 per cent, and on the seven months no less than 71 per cent. Of copper the exports are rather smaller than those of the two previous years, as shown below:

For the month.

For seven months.

The totals under this head are of minor importance. Corresses on the month, but the seven months' shipmen large as in the two previous years. Of foreign lead the recreasing, but those of tin are much extended. Spelter in extent much larger than usual. The returns of imparts of the seven much seven than usual than the returns of imparts of the seven much larger than usual.

Copper or and regulus tons
Copper, unwrought and part wrought .cwts.
Iron in bars, unwrought tons
Steel, unwrought tons
Steel, unwrought , ,,,
Lead, pig and sheet ,,, Spelter Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs....

The imports of lead are unusually large, and those of spelter are also increasing Tin, on the other hand, continues to decline. The imports of copper and copper ore for the seven months are not beyond the average.

MINES. - During the past week the mining market has been in a state of great depression. The uneasiness again felt in regard to the Eastern question, with the increasing value of money, appear for the time to have put s tion, with the increasing value of money, appear for the time to have put a stop to all speculation. Mines, however, are not alone in their gloom; all stocks have suffered more or less. Alfred Consols and South Frances shares maintain their prices, and keep in moderate demand; West Frances are enquired after at 15t. to 16t.; East Basset, 39t. to 40t.; Devon Consols, 400t. Enquiries have also been made for North Towey, 15s. to 16s., and South Towey, 6s. to 10s.; Pen-y-Gelli, 15t.; Garregs, 17s. 6d.; Millpool, 7t. 10d. to 8t.; South Frances, 250t. to 260t.; Condurrow, 140t.; East Rose, 95t. to 100t.; Alfreds, 20t. to 21t. Many speculative and calling shares have been offered ruinously low, without finding any buyers. At Michell, near Merllyn, a good discovery has been made, and a few enquiries for shares made, but no sellers at prices offered. Uny, 6t. 10s. to 7t.; Stray Park, 9t. quiries for shares mad to 71.; Stray Park, 91.

In the Metal Market,—all continues in a buoyant state, and an immense business doing. Notwithstanding the great rise last week in British and Foreign Tin, it has not yet seen its highest figure—as a proof, considerable quantities of Banca have been taken for home consumption as

high as 6l. 2s. 6d. per ewt.; and Tin Plates are up full 2s. per box: our opinion has been that they will reach much higher rates are long, the make being nothing as compared with the consumption.—Copper continues in extraordinary request, and some of the smelters decline orders at present quotations: a rise of ld. per lb. is not unlikely.—Spelter is firm, at 22l; and Lead is in more demand than of late.—The I con trade is very lively in all its branches, and at the next quarterly meeting the manufactured sorts are expected to advance.—Rails and Bar are in increased request.—Scotch Pigs have been done at 67s., and but for bear transactions in the article, would have sustained that price; they may be taken at 2s. less.—Stocks, however, are red used to an enormous extent.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts for June

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts for June and July showed—Balance, last account, 641l. 10s.; ores sold, June, 1205l. 11s. 5d.; July, 1483l. 9s. 11d.; August, 337l. 17s. = 3688l. 8s. 4d.—Mine cost, June, 823l. 10s. 1d.; July, 782l. 7s. 6d.; merchants bills, 682l. 4s. 1d.; dues, 201l. 16s.: leaving, after paying divicend of 2l. per share (496l.), balance in hand, 682l. 10s. 8d.

At Balleswidden Mine meeting, on the 31st of Aug., the accounts wamined and passed, and a dividend of 5s. per share declared.

The Isle of Man Mining Company have declared a dividend of 150l. per (1.14th) share. The present raising of ore is from 150 to 170 tous per month; and the new ground opening is looking exceedingly well, with every prospect of a considerable increase in the returns.

At Cook Stichen Mine meeting, on the 31st Auig, the accounts for four mouths ending June showed—Balance from last account, 787. 14s. 34; costs and merchants bills, 3000. 13s. 46; two months water charg, 300. 19s.; bankers' commission, one year, 24f. 14s. 10d. =5009.44 is. 5d. —By ores sold, 1990.69 is. 10d.; sundres, 17f. 6s. 2d.; call, 76d. 7s. 5d. 1eaving balance against the advanturers, 11062. 17s. 11d. A call of 5s. 9d. per share was made.

Description of the control of the con

At Carbons Mine meeting, on the 2d inst. (Nicholas Harvey, Esq., 16s 9d. At Carbona Mine meeting, on the 2d inst. (Nicholas Harvey, Edgithe chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 6804, 168, 9d, mine cost for April, 231/. 11s. 2d.; May, 217/. 2a.; June, 214/. 11s. 6d.; July, 230/. 11s. 8d.; merchants' bills, April, 31/. 6s. 1d.; May, 46/. 13s. 8d.; June, 33/. 11s. 10d.; July, 70/. 4s. 9d.; dues payable, 29/. 13s. 7d.—136/. 7d.—Call of 10s. per share, 1000/.; black tin sold, 634/. 4s. 6d. leaving balance against adventurers, 301/. 19s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain W. Truran reported that the bode in the 20 end diving east shownth 10f. per fm. In the winze sinking east of Harvey's shuft, below the 10f shese level, the lode is worth 10f. per fm. They have about 5 ms. further (with before they expect to meet with the South Crenver caunter lode, which they hope will be great things for them. June, Ss. 4d. s' bills, 21. per ts w

50l. per th; and of a confor,four 4s. 3d.; charge, 1s. 5d. 1s. 5d. 7s. 6d. : f 8s. 9d. May and

s. 11d.; . 0s. 5d.; charges, l. 3s. 3d. ss dues), urers for centurers ; call of . 9s. 3d.;

balance as made. n breadth, oms below Threado the end for June, .; secreper share, s 20 cwts. d, it was that a call of the mine,

, Esq., in od.; July, l. 8s. 6d.; l. 18s. 5d. sold, July, i 19 cwts. rs. 25 lbs., at 56l. per dd. A call rectary was ree the paythe enginethe bottom tof enginen, and is the this month,

tant (R. G. st account, \$\langle 16s. 10d.
3d.; July,
\$\langle 8l. 8s.;
\$\text{solders, inas made of}
\$B. Clapham,

B. Clapham, the next grained Mines, at of October he committee intres development of the committee at opinion.

W. Esq., in ers of 1853/.
The secretary, for the disher column.] adow in the olders on the resignation as D. Hadow, F. wastitee, and ommittee, and as made—10s. lowing.

(Mr Gooch (. s. s. d. The do, discovered y steps for the ras also unanicapital shares, e let Oct. next. th inst. (Mr. was accepted;

the accounts obs. 6d. per count of call, id., dues, s. 4d.; July, was resolved: due 30th July eas the same by will be charged and west of dittoroved, and may determine the computed 174. Richards) con-

Richards code Eq., in the 1d.; call of 1444.13s, 5d.; aces, 104.17s.; of adventures, and Mr. Joseph eir progress had not. The chair-n relative to the or a month, with suggestions into

arvey, Esq., in 680/. 16s. 9d., 214/. 11s. 6d.; v, 46/. 13s. 8d.; 9/. 13s. 7d.; 634/. 4s. 6d. of 5s. per share driving east uss in the 10 fathon et to drive before they hope will be

At Bryn-Arian Mine meeting, on Wednesde (Sir G. E. Hodgkirson, in the chair), the accounts showed—Callo 5. 52. per share, 5834.—Balance I from last account, 1014. 7s. 9d.; mine cost, June, 1224. 16s. 4d.; fully, 1064.4s. 11d.; bank charge on account, 24. 10s.; petty cash, &c., 11. 192. 2d.; committee, 51. 5s.: leaving a be ance in favour of adventurers, 2504. 1s. 1 [Capt. Trevethan's report will be found in another column.]

At West Goginan Mine receiving, on Wednesday (Sir G. E. Hodgkinson, in the chair), the secounts showed—Call of 5s. per share, 5124.—Balance last account, 611. 6s. 2d.; mine cost, May, 1514. 17s.; June, 1761. 8s. 10d.; be ak charge, 24. 10s.; books, stationery, &c., 74. 1s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1124. 17s. After some discussion, the Merchants' bills, 4684. 15s. 5d.; lord's dues, 1464. 12s. 3d.—26384. 5s. 6d.—By tin sold, 29654. 9s. 3d.; old iron, 584. 0s. 10d.; making a profit of 3854. 3s. 7d.—Balance against adventurers last account, 4392. 18s. 11d., shows the mine in debt, 484. 15s. 4d. The prospects of the mine are said to be very encouraging.

At Darren Mine meeting, on Thursday (R. Hallett. Esq., in the chair).

—By tin sold, 29654, 9s. 3d.; old iron, 584. 0s. 10d.: making a profit of 3855. 3s. 7d.—Balance against adventurers hat account, 4331. 18s. 11d., shows the mine in debt, 484. 15s. 4d. The prospects of the mine are said to be very encouraging.

At Darren Mine meeting, on Thursday (R. Hallett, Esq., in the chair), 8the accounts showed—Call of 10s. per share, 4994.; proceeds of lead ore, 72541. 17s.; capper ore, 894. 12s. 7d.—8434. 9s. 7d.—Balance last account, 18t. 2s. 2d.; mine cost, May, 2174. 11s.; June, 2024. 6s. 11d.; July, 2014. 13s. 8d.; lease and law expenses, 444. 6s. 8d.; merchant's bills, 234. 3s. 11d.; royalty, 284. 17s. 8d.; forfeited shares, 5d.; stationery and petty cash, 14. 17s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers 954. 19s. 4d.; pin addition to which, 15 tons of lead ore have been sold, at 15d. 17s. 6d. per ton. A call was made of 5s. per share.

At the Exmoor Eliza Mine bi-monthly meeting, at Tavistock, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By calls received, 2514. 0s. 9d.—Balance against mine last account, 324. 0s. 9d.; June cost, 734. 12s.; July ditto, sacluding merchants' accounts, 1194. 0s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 264. 7s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. A report from the agent was read, by which it appears that a new lode has recently been discovered in cross-cutting from the 50 fm. level; its size had not been accertained, but the cross-cut had extended 6 ft. into ft, and that was saving work. Several stones of ore taken from this place were exhibited at the meeting, and gave great satisfaction to the shareholders present. The lode in the winze under the 12 fm. level is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm., but this cannot be sunk deeper for the present, on account of the water.

At the Clew Bay meeting, on the 29th Aug., reports were submitted from Captain Thomas Duna and Mr. R. Boyle, M.A., and Mr. Wm. Cathrall, from which the following sextracted:—The gossan in the Fairyland is exceedingly rich; yards square, and the workings extended to a depth of shout 14g. fm.,

Dylife, Kirkeudbright, Sou. Scotland, Rhoswydol, Dyfngwm, Strontian, East Logylas, Frongoch, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Hendre, Deep Level, Merllyn, Talaere, Holywell Level, Ty Maen, and Clive, have sold lead ore Trelyon Consols, West Wh. Towan, and Tincroft, have sold black tin. The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Co.'s plate of silver, weighing 14,074\frac{1}{2} ozs., brought 5s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. per oz., and realised 3389. Ils. 5d. The Tincroft Mines sold 18 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs. black tin, at 721. 15s. per ton, amounting to 1376t. 1ls. 10d.; this, together with copper and arsenic returns, will leave a profit of 500t. on the month's workings. The Tamax Mines sampled on the 3d inst. 69 tons of silver-lead ores, for sale on the 13th inst.

At West Providence, the lode in the 60 fm level keeps improving for

for sale on the 13th inst.

At West Providence, the lode in the 60 fm, level keeps improving for in; and in the 70 fm, level, in Tremayne lode, they have a copper lode, worth 10t. per fm. The tribute department is looking well.

At Devon Kapunda, the agent reports that the cross-cut is now driven 4 fms. 4 ft., and that every branch of spar met with contains copper ore, dipping towards the lode, and the killas is spotted with it, so that there is every prospect of meeting with a good course of ore when the lode is cut.

At Boscean Mine, they expect the new engine to be at work in two or three days. The lode in the winze sinking under the bottom level is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 160t. to 150t. per fm.

At La Min Mine, it is expected the engine will be complete and at work about the end of this month. The most enaguine expectations are entertained in the neighbourhood as to the result of the undertaking.

The result of the assays of the ores from King Arthur Consols are—No. 1. Copper, 13½ per cent. No. 2. Lead, 11 for 20, or 55 per cent; Silver, 43½ ozs. to the ton. No. 3. Silver, 30 ozs. to the ton.

The Pencorse Consols Mining Company have purchased the engine and entire plant of materials at the Bodmin Consols by private contract, and will proceed to erect them forthwith at the former mine.

A company has been formed to work the old Wheal St. Cleer, and Bullen Downs, which form a very extensive set; through which the Caradon lodes pass, and in which four of those lodes have been cut—three of them are from 3 to 3 ft. 5 in. wide, of great promise, and containing copper; the fourth, a fine gossan lode, 4 feet wide. The mency well arms, and the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United. Comford. Conductor. Devag Great Consols.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Comford, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Lewis, Merllyn, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Stray Park, Tincroft, West Caradon, Wheal Basset, Wheal Brewer, Wheal Seton, Altgoed Consols, Bicton Consols, Carbona, Clara, Great Cowarch, Crookhaven, East Basset, Grambier, La Min, Lelant Consols, Mill Pool, Pen-y-Gelli, Sidney, St. Day United, Trelaggan, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Towan, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Libon, Devon Buller Great Consols, East Frongoch, Fat-Work, Great Hewas, West Wheal Jane, Wheal Edward, Wheal Messer, Mining Company of Ireland, Keamare, Mizen Head, &c.

Head, &c.

In Foreign Mines, business has been heavy. Metcalfe's opened on Monday at 24 to 25 prem., and continued to decline until Thursday, when they were quoted as low as 15 prem. All the companies connected with the West Indies have declined. Clarendon of Jamaica have fell to ½ prem.; Fort Royal, ½ to ½; Sue River, ½ to ½ premium; Liquanca of Jamaica, ½ dia, to pay; Jamaica Copper, 2 to ½ premium. Linares, which on Monday were quoted at 8½, improved on Thursday to 9½; but slightly receded yesterday, closing at 9½ to 0. Imperial Bratillian and Cobre Copper remained firm—the former at 4½, and the latter at 44. St. John del Roy was steady at 33½; and Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ½ prem.; Royal Santiago, 3½; United Mexican, 4.

The Alton Mininga Association have edvices to the 23d Aug. At Reviews.

and Cobre Copper remained firm—the former at 4½, and the latter at 44. St. John a del Roy was steady at 33%; and Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ½ prem.; Royal Santiago, 2½; United Mexican, 4.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 23d Aug. At Raipas, the produce for August was expected to be less than the previous month. At United Mines, the lode in the level at Woodfall's was about 13 in. wide, and would produce 1½ ton per fm. At Old Mine, the stopes throughout were looking well, producing from 4 to 5 tons per fm.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 27th August. The 55 fm. level, driving east of San Anton, was worth 3 tons of lead per fathom. The winges sinking under the 53, for the purpose of communicating to the 63, east of the suggestant, are productive—Arrayoo's, 2 tons per fathom; San Jorge, 2 tons; and Cortez's, 2½ tons. Taylor's shaft was walled up to surface; and they intended to util tidown with a view to reach the 3¹ as quickly as possible. The ore weighed in for the week, 69 tons 4 cwts.

At the New Linares Mines, the works are being prosecuted with energy. Capt. T. Faull states that in the course of next week he expects to have three whims in operation—two at San Roque Mine and one at the Cristo del Valle, which will greatly aid their progress.

The Liberty Mining Company have letters from Mr. Macdaniel of the 14th and 21st August. The former communication is descriptive of various operations witnessed by him to test the merits of two new amalgamators, and of his visit to several to the state, and a state of the state

The Yuba River Company have received a letter from their agent, Mr. Levason, dated san Francisco, Aug. 1, in which he states that, in consequence of delay in the confirmation of Oblonel Saboo's title, he had been unable to remove the squatters from the bar. He had, however, left the mining captain to work a claim, the produce of which covered all expenses, and left a good profit. In the meantime, Mr. Levason was prospecting some dry diggings, which upon trial were found by him with a specimens of order, per pan of 30 lbs. On the same spot he saw a rich quartz with the produce of the forks of the Yuba. He thus describes if you are fair samples, and are from the surface of the velocity of the forks of the Yuba. He thus describes if you have a piece of the quartz bere and there, and found that I was not deceived; in fact, it is much richer than I expected. The small pieces I send you are fair samples, and are from the surface of the velo. The vein exposed is by measurement about 3 to 6 ft. which and shout two miles long. I also washed a few pans at the foot of the mountain, which contained about 30 to 40 cents. per pan of 26 to 30 lbs. of earth.

The gold mining share market this week has maintained a very inactive appearance; in fact, prices of many stocks, during the greater part of the time, have been littlemore than nominal. Generally the tendency of quotations has been drooping, and yesterday evening prices closed flat, and at a reduction in most cases from those of last week. On Monday, prices were somewhat better maintained, and although they closed firmer, yet on the following day the quotations were almost nominal; and the same unfavourable feature ruled the market on Wednesday, while on Thursday there was a marked disposition to sell, which in nearly every case caused a decided downward tendency, and up to yesterday evening there was no rally. The Barrackpore has arrived from Australia with 51,000 cas. of gold, value 204,000l. Some new gold mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, not fa

At the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company's eighth half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday, a most satisfactory increase in the business of the company during the last six months was reported. The receipts from premiums during the half-year amount to a total of 51484, against 30861, in the same period last year; and after making all disbursements, a balance of 25171, stood at the credit of the company on the 30th June last. Out of this will be prid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. This will leave a surplus of 22171, in favour of the company. The general progress of the undertaking was referredito in very favour-able terms.

able terms.

At the East Indian Iron Company's meeting, on Wednesday (H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., in the chair), the report of the directors, which will be found in another column, was received and adopted. In consequence of the great demand for iron in India for the various railways in course of construction, a call of 21. 10s, per share was recommended to earry on the undertaking on an extended scale. A resolution was passed requesting the directors to proceed with the arrangements for getting the Deed of Settlement required by the Charter of Incorporation executed, and the shares registered. The company have within the last six months supplied to one of the Indian railways 500 tons of chairs.

\*.\* With next Saturday's Journal will be given a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages, which will enable us to publish several interesting papers we have on hand, and also to report fully some important meetings.

BROOMFIELD CONSOLS.—An assay has recently been made by Captain Bice, of the Holmbush Mine, of the lead ore in this sett, which is stated to contain 30 ounces of silver to the ton. The present adventurers are about erecting a steams engine for the effectual development of the mine. The captain on the mine states, the lode will be cut in a few weeks, additional hands having recently been engaged from Cornwall to expedite the operations. This lode is reported to be 4½ feet wide, and to contain 1 ft. of solid copper.

WEST CARGOLL SILVER-LEAD MINE.—This sett is situate in the parish of Newlyn, Cornwall, and it is intended to divide it into 2000 shares, 6000 to be issued to the public. The sett adjoins the celebrated East Wheal Rose; and Capt Champion, who has been connected with that mine for 30 years, will be the captain of West Cargoll. He is of opinion that the mine will prove as rich as East Wheal Rose. The prospectus will be published next week.

VALUABLE MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.—To be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Account House, on the mine, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, all that vaiuable mine, situate in the parish of Camborne, and known by the name of CRANE AND BEJAWSA, together with all the machinery and materials thereunto belonging. Further particulars may be had on application to Richard Lanyon, Esq., purser of the said mine, Camborne.

THE KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING, adjourned from the 2d of Aug. last, will be HELD at the offices, 62. Moorgate-street, City, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at One o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors and the half-year's statement of accounts, and generally to consider and transact all such other matters connected with the Company as may be laid before the meeting.

Kenmare Mining Office, 62, Moorgate-st., Sept. 9, 1853. By order of the Board.

# Transactions on the Stock Errhange.

1	Shares.		Paid.		Last Pri	ces.	Busin	ess Done.	
1	100000	Agua Fria	. 1						•
1									
1	100000	Anglo-Californian	. 16		16 - 3	k mm.		-	
1	10000	Anglo-Californian Australasian	2		114	& dia	*****	1	
1	40000	Ditto, Coal Mining	. 1	******	12 -	k dia.	*****		
1								3	
٠	60000	Australian Cordillara				31 -		3/	
	TOURNOO	Australian Freehold	1	*****	3 -	14 dia	****	59	
								20	
	72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	******	par - 1/	prem	*****	11%	
)	100000	British Australian Gold	1	*****	14 - 28	V die	*****	1. 20	
	210000	Carsons Creek	14	1	die	A mer	*****	% X	
1	100000	Baden, Grand Duchy of British Australian Gold Carsons Crock Colonial Gold Conver Miners of England	1/2	****** 3	3	3/ mm	*****	26 34	
ı	350000	Copper Miners of England	Stoel	******	55	a pm.	*****	60	
1	1 8000	Ditto, Preference	25		911/	201/		00	
	70000	English and Australian Copper	5	******	21/2 - 1	3/ dia	*****		
	100000	Great Nugget Vein	2	******	-4-	a uso.	*****		
1	20000	General	20	*****	14	ie.	*****		
3	100000	Lake Bathurst	1	*****	3/	16 dis.	*****	3/	
e	60000	Liberty			3	to die.	*****	34	
g	50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz		*****	19	9 1110.	******	-	
	100000	Mariquita		*****	%-	% at-	*****		
e	20000	Mexican and South American.		*****	6% -	78 dis.	*****	X	
e	60000	New Granada	3		074	174		7	
e	200000	Nouveau Monde			dis.		*****		
d	100000	Port Philip		******	× -	b pm.	*****	136	
0	60000	Quartz Rock		******	79 -	A dis.	*****	%	
n	50000	South Australian	1	****** 2	6 dis	% pm	* *****	-	
	70000	Weller	1		aus.	par		36	
1	100000	Waller		*****	% -	% dis	* *****		
	100000	West Marinosa	**		% -	% dis		-	
11	100000	West Mariposa	1	*****	29 -	dis.	*****	-	
I.E	100000	Yuba		*****	/g	& dis.		Street.	

HULL, SEPT. 8.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that there is no alteration in the state of their market for English mining shares, the little enquiry being confined to Mill Pool and one or two other favourite adventures. Most other kinds are quite unsaleable.

LHEDS, SETT. 8.—Messrs. Henwood and Co. report sales in Pencorse Consols, timores, Wheal Seton, Wheal Eckley. A much better feeling appears to be return

Mark & Accordance	Anna Baraton - Marie -	-			-		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot	
med the sent	MILLION TO THE	LEAI	0	RE	S.			The state of the state of
	Sold	at Abe	reatm	ith	Cel	n4	*	
East Logylas .	marreil In	55		£13	rice		2.	Venter Vester & C
ditto		55				6	*****	Newton, Keates, & Co
Frongoch	********			13	8	6		ditto
	******************	60	*****	13	0	0		Walker, Parker, & Co
the selection and	Ficketing at the W	hite H	lorse	Hat	10	tral	essal	1 Cont 9
Macsyrerwddo	II The Allin In the Control	2616	.0100	£13	5		huer	i, Sept. o.
ditto	******************	2616			- 0	0		J. P. Eyton.
ditto	***************		****	13	5	0		Newton, Kentes, & Co
	**** *************	. 11		13	5	6		Walker, Parker. & Co
ditto	********************	. 736	******	14	16	0		J. P. Evton.
Coetia Llys	***************************************	. 13		13	17	6		ditto
Hendre		616		12	16	0		Walker, Parker, & Co
Deep Level	***************************************	60		12				waiker, Parker, & Co
Merllyn	**********		CLAFE.		12	0	*****	ditto
	****************	. 20		12	2	6		ditto
Talacre	******************	. 13		13	- 8	0		J. P. Eyton.
Holywell Leve		. 3m		13	16	6		Newton, Keutes, & Co
Ty Maen		6 %		13	5	0		Walker, Parker, & Co
Strontian		80		13	A	0	******	ditto
	*******************	. 00		13		v		ditto

Clive	8old on the 9th September.
Mines.  Dyliffe ditto Kirkcudbright South of Scotland	I at Bagilit on the 3d September.         Proper per ton.         Purchasers.           Tons.         Proper per ton.         Purchasers.           50 £12 5 6 Newton, Keates, & Co.         J. P. Eyton.           10 10 10 Newton, Keates, & Co.         Mexton, Keates, & Co.           3 11 15 6 ditto         ditto           12 12 5 5 J. P. Eyton.         13 12 10 Newton, Keates, & Co.           30 12 13 0 J. P. Eyton.         13 P. Eyton.
Mines. Tons c. C	BLACK TIN.  Sold on the 3d September.  1, bs. Price. Amount. Purchasers. 1020
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Tincroft	1 22

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			TO	FAL	PRODUCE						
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Cobre		482	9672	17	0 Garruch			6	414	4	.0
Cuba		252	3800	11		aland		4	1041	11	0
Berehaven.	**********	204	2035			********		5	131	7	6
Kapunda .	***********	155	3243			*********		3	463		
Spanish	*********	105	729			an		8	20		
Holyford		100	2006			ır	8	8	83	12	0
Waterloo 8	ilag	91	352	0	0						

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE	PURCHASED.	
Tons.	Amoun	12.
Copper Miners Company	£1893 17	0
Freeman and Co. 172	1953 18	4 ()
Grenfell and Sons	3898 12	6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	2103 13	1 6
Vivian and Sons 212	1727 10	5 (1
Williams, Foster, and Co. 548%	3110 4	£ 63
Mines Danal Comments 4012	7.946 7	7 63
English and Australian Conner Company. 126%	2072	2 0
British and Foreign Copper Company 113	2379 13	3 6
Mason and Elkington	1500 5	9 0
F. Bankart 26	1857	0 0
Total	£31,543 1:	
1001		

Copper ores for sale September 20.—Cobre 96, 92, 69, 62, 49, 48, 42, 16, 11, 9, 10— Berchaven 121, 116, 94, 83—Spanish 65, 64, 28—Copiapo 55, 41—Carthage 55, 23— Ballymurlagh 59, 43—Cuba 29—Bookanon 15—Total, 1386 tons.

	Produce.		ce.			Stan	dar	d.
British	10%	£10		0	**********	£118		6
Foreign	16%	16	1	6	*******	111	11	0
Sale	13%	£13	7	0		£114	1	6
Totale Duit			200		/61 -	marking 1		
Iomis-Brit	ish, 1151; Foreig					M 10"		
Ioans-Brit	AVERAGES OF	LAST !	SAL	E.		Star	dar	đ.
	AVERAGES OF	F LAST	SAL	E.		Star		d.
	AVERAGES OF	Pr £10	SAL ice.	E.		Star		d.

### COPPER ORES. Sampled August 24, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, September 8.

£527 15 0 832 6 0 749 12 6 237 7 0 240 10 0 169 8 0 156 12 0 95 0 0 30 13 6 82 8 0 Halamanning, &c. 137 ..... 

	Tons.				ŧ.
Mines Royal	750	**********	£4294	19	1
Vivian and Sons	541	**********	\$289	16	8
Freeman and Co.	292	***********	1711	17	
Grenfell and Sons	593	***********	3513	-2	
Crown Conner Co.	117	**********	758	2	
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	226	*********		19	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	. 551	*** *******			
English and Australian Co	219	************	1437	19	
Mason and Elkington	156				
F. Bankart	81	***********			
Copper Miners' Company	225	**********	1450		
	. 220	**********	. 100	20	U
Testions	3850		24,250		П

NO SALE On Trupsday, September the 19th.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Trure.—Min

Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2096—West Caradon 359—8t. Day United 213—1

Mines 180—Fower Consols 176—Hingston Down 174—Redford United 1853—Friendship 133—Wh. Frances 90—Tayy Connols 37.—East Crowndale 46—East

Lake 44—East Wheal George 25.—Total, 3730 tons.

# Botices to Correspondents.

Minist Reports.—Sir; I was led to believe, from your recent Notices to Correspondents under the above head, that in consequence of the abolition of the advertisement duty you would, in future, append the names to all reports which might be for warded to you, so that the parties making them should bear the responsibility. I regret, however, to perceive that this salutary measure has not been carried out in all cases, as some of the reports are without authenticity; and it is the more necessary that this should not be so, owing to the great discrepancy of the reported progress from time to time of various concerns which are hebdomadally noticed in the Minisq Journal. We are told of extensive lodes being discovered, of large quantities of rish ore being at grass, &c., which naturally lead the shareholders to anticipate the most favourable results; but week after week passes, and no further development is recorded, and no allusion to the former flattering prognostications made, the eathorities, I suppose, sheltering themselves under the anonymous nature of their respective communications. It is to be hoped, therefore, that you will easily out your prescribed intention of not admitting any report of mines in future without it bears the signature of the party from whom it emanates.—Barsvotors; Lordon, &gpd. 6.—["Benevolus" is in error: he must again read the notice he refuse to the party from whom it ensertion to reports which were not authenticated; but simply, that the removal of the advertisement duty would allow of all, who felt sufficient interest in their reports, to very their contents by attaching their names. It is a question between those concerned—agent and adventurers. We think they should allow at henticated for matual satisfaction.]

The Shark Lift.—As we intimated last well, it is our intention to make an alteration in our Shark Lift, which we should allow with a description to reports when the name and alternation in our Shark Lift is reliable well.

and adventurers. We think they should all be authenticated, for mutual satisfaction. The Shake List.—As we intimated last week, it is our intention to make an alteration in our Share List, which we trust will meet the views of all parties interested in the publication of correct mining information. The proposed alteration will not be made before the first week in October, after which no quotation will stand in the list of "Last Price" longer than a month, and the "Present Prices," only of shares will be inserted in which it is certified that business has been done within a week from the day of publication. We trust this arrangement will induce holder and dealers who are parties to mining share transactions to forward us correct details of all such prices and amount paid up. We shall also feel obliged by scere taries or pursers of mining companies, in which the amount called or dividend declared is erroneously stated, to hand us the necessary corrections.

"W. J. B."—Emmirica have been made at the office, but highert outbout my ear

W. J. B."—Enquiries have been made at the office; but hitherto without any tistactory result. We trust that in our next we shall be in a position to afford correspondent the information he requires. We have several communications

the same subject.

The Cost-book Streem.—Sir: At a meeting I attended this week of a mine working within the Stannaries jurisdiction, and on the Cost-book Principle, the following Rule was put to the vote:—Rule 10. "That at all the meetings of the association every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten, and an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares held by him, up to 160, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him seyond the first 100 shares, provided always that no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless he shall have paid all the calls then due upon the shares held by him." Will vou, or any of your readers, inform me, through the medium of your Journal, if such a rule is not impracticable and illegal !—A Shareholder, or any indi-

J. W."—An action would lie against the whole body of shareholders, or any individual adventurer; but upon the principle that one partner cannot sue another, the creditor, if he be a shareholder, could not maintain an action for materials supplied.

creditor, if ne be a shareholder, could not maintain an action for materials supplied.

"Inquirer."—The purser can sue a creditor who has made default, notwithstanding the latter does not recide within the jurisdiction of the Stannary Court. The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by subpectual from the Vice-Warden's Court, and may be served in any county in England and Wales. To ensure the attendance of a witness, more particularly if he be an unwilling one, and his evidence is important, his expenses should be tendered to him at the same time that he is served with the subpecta; strictly speaking, he would not otherwise be bound to attend.

"J. M. H." (Dublin) will obtain the information be requires in a pamphlet published at our office, descriptive of the Principles and Practice of the Cost-book System—price 6d.

-Sin: On the 17th August last, I sent to the purser of this mine a MILL POOL MINE. transfer for several shares, and received no acknowledgment from the agent. This morning (9th Sept.) I had the transfer returned, in consequence of the calls due, prior to the 17th August (the day of purchase), being unpaid. My object in writing is to ascertain if it be usual or justifiable for the purser to retain the transfer without advising the purchaser the cause, as the detention of the same precludes my getting the shares registered until two calls are paid—one having been made on the 23d, being five days after the purchase. It should exteem it a favour if any of your readers will advise me how to act, as my impression is that I can compel the immediate registration of the shares, on payment of the second call only.—A. B.: London, Sept. 9.

the immediate registration of the shares, on payment of the second call only.—
A. B.: London, Sept. 9.

"J. M." (Swansea).—The inventor of the patent syphon (Mr. F. C. Mouatis, Earlstown, N.B.), will answer any enquiries respecting its application and expense.

Minno Reporats.—Six: It is with much satisfaction I find that your admirable suggestion, with reference to these statements being authenticated by the signature of the captain, or whereor may be the party reporting on the state of mine, has in the majority of cases been complied with. There cannot be a doubt that such a course will lead to the most beneficial results, and that it will open a wide field for legitimate mining. Shareholders and enterprising men of capital will have more confidence, and as a natural consequence bona fide undertakings will have their support. I trust, therefore, that all parties interested in the local management of mines will see the importance—I may almost asy the necessity—of attaching their names to their reports; the reports of those whode not comply with this wholesome proposition, will not, I am inclined to think, be looked upon with uny great amount of confidence.—J. J.: Islington, Sept. 7.

"S. C." (Sheffield).—Enquiries respecting Wetterstedt's patent metal should be addressed to the manufactory, Commercial-road, Poplar.

"A Sharcaolder."—Under the Cost-book Principle, you can at any time withdraw on giving notice to the purser to that effect; but you would be liable for your portion of debts due and expenses incurred since the last general meeting, provided such expenses were sanctioned at that meeting.

"R. A." (Pembroke).—Undoubtedly it is the duty of the purser to summon share-bodder.

of debts due and expenses incurred since the last general meeting, provided such expenses were sanctioned at that meeting.

"R. A." (Pembroke).—Undoubtedly it is the duty of the purser to summon share-holders to the monthly or bi-monthly meetings. He is also empowered to make the calls voted at general meetings, and the disbursements for materials necessary for carrying out the project; but he has no authority to pledge the credit of the company for a greater quantity of materials than are reported by the captain to be necessary. It is absurd to suppose that the purser has unlimited authority; in fact, it is laid down that all outlay must be restricted to that which is necessary, and sanctioned by usages of mining.

The communication from "Little Argus" (St. Austell), on the Great Crinnis Mine, is not adapted for publication.

The Mizen Head Mire.—Siz: Numerous enquiries are made in your Journal about the Mizen Head Mine, but no one asks the pertinent questions—How many of the 20,000 shares advertised in the company's prespectus to be issued were actually paid upon? How much was paid to the proprietor of the mine (Mr. Swanston, of Skibbereen) for his interest? Nor how many shares were allotted to the directors and others as paid shares, without these gertlemen being required to cash up at all? Unless these questions are properly answered, no man can know his liability in such a concern. It is quite clear, from a 2.8 dc. call being paid, that the original capital whatever it was, has disappeared. The state of the mine is this, that though as a mine it is a very good speculation, 5000. capital must be laid out upon it, to drive up an adit, erect a steam-engine, and other machinery, to try it, and two years' patience must be exercised: 50000. spread over 20,000 shares, as it may be, involves calls of 4s, or 2l. 10s, per share, and therefore, to any one who wishes to calculate his risk, it is important to know how many shares were issued.—An Investor and Interest. London, Aug. 31.

Wheal Forture (South Tawton) —In

Wheat Fortune (South Tawton) —In the report of Capt. Verran, by a typographic error, the word stare was inserted for stone—the sentence should have read, "a runs through the stone."

Turs through the stone."

The Share List.—Sie: I hall with satisfaction the proposed alteration in the Share
List, as announced in your last Journal, a feeling which I have no doubt will be
participated in by all who purchase for investment. I trust that parties will now
see the necessity of forwarding you correct prices, as the surest way of inducing capitalists to invest in mining companies.—W. S.: Hayle, Sept. 7.

\*.\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
Mining Journal Office,
Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

The decisions of the Stannaries Court in Cornwall on all questions relating to the Cost-book System must necessarily prove interesting to every branch of the mining community. The case of LENDERYOU & WILLIAMS and another, before the Vice-Warden, Mr. SMIRKE, at Trure, on the 27th August, was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract August, was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract respecting the sale of four shares, or parts, in a mine called the Wheal Jane, in the county of Cornwall. It appeared that the plaintiff had shares in the mine, which he considered a valuable one, while the defendant seemed to consider it one of little value. The plaintiff enquired from WILLIAMS at what price he would render him shares, and the result was that WILLIAMS, on the 9th March last, undertook to supply LENDERYOU, within two months, with four shares, at 12L per share, which offer was accepted, and reduced to writing. In the course of the discussion, the defendant further undertook to supply the plaintiff with four more shares. defendant further undertook to supply the plaintiff with four more shares, within four months, at the same price; and the other defendant, Mr. MWILLIAM, said he would go halves with WILLIAM, and he also became a party to both contracts. The first had been carried out, the defendant WILLIAM, said the works of the first had been carried out, the defendant WILLIAMS having bought shares at 18%. 10s. per share to supply the first four at the expiration of the two months; and the plaintiff offered to pay 48%, the price for the second four shares, but the defendants refused to purchase them for the plaintiff at the advanced price. The period had been carried out, the advanced price. expired on the 9th July last, the action was brought to recover the difference between the price the plaintiff was to give for the shares, and the value of the shares at the time the contract expired. The shares were all The shares were alleged to be worth from 181. to 201. per share, and the plaintiff's claim was 321. The contract, dated the 9th March, 1853, signed by both defendants,

was in the following terms:—"We undertake to supply Mr. John Lenbertou with four 512th parts, or shares, in Whoal Jane, in the purish of Kea, at 12L per share, within four months of this date;" and the acceptance of the contract of the same date, signed by the plaintiff, was in these words:—"I undertake to accept four 512th parts, or shares, in Wheal Jane, in the parish of Kea, at 12L per share, at any time within four months of this date." The plaintiff having produced the first document to be stamped with an agreement or half-a-crown stamp, was himself examined in support of his case, as were also several witnesses; there was evidently much angry feeling, some recrimination, and a good deal of extraneous evidence given, and it was proyed that the plaintiff had offered the 48L to the defendants within the limited period. It appeared that the word "I" had been originally written in the first agreement, when first made out for Mr. Williams, but that when Mr. M.Williams with the word "two" had also been altered into "four," before the parties signed the agreement. It was proposed on the part of the plaintiff, on giving the stamped agreement in evidence, to connect it with the unstamped one, as one contract: this was objected to on the part of the defendants, on the ground that the unstamped document, having no connection with the other, and parole evidence being inadmissible to show any connection between them, could not be received, but the VICE-WARDEN overruled the objection. It was then submitted on the part of the defendants that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, on the ground that, although he had tendered the money, he had not shown anything like a tender of a conveyance of the shares. It was strongly contended that before the purchaser of a share could maintain an action for the non-completion of a contract he must tender such conveyance. In support of this view, Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers, 9th ed. p. 247, and Steprleass & Deal Lound 1, 12 Law Journal, p. 120, were relied on. The Vice-Warden cas

After the counsel for the defendants had addressed the jury, the VICE After the coinsel for the defendants had addressed the jury, the Viex-Warden for his own information examined three witnesses, who proved that the mine was a cost-book mine; that printed forms of transfers were generally used; that a written document would do, but it was conceived a verbal notice would not; that the seller generally provided the transfer, but that there was no general rule upon the subject. The Viex-Warden then directed the jury that the stamped paper signed by the defendants was in itself a perfect contract; that if the other were necesary, he considered that the two made a valid contract; and that one stamp was sufficient for both. He also told the jury that there was no necessity for the actual tender of a transfer; that if the contract was bond fide on both sides, that there was no fraud, and that the defendants could have recovered, if the difference in value had been in their favour; the

fide on both sides, that there was no fraud, and that the defendants could have recovered, if the difference in value had been in their favour; the verdict ought to be for the plaintiff. With regard to damages, the criterion was the fair value of the shares at the two periods—that is, the difference between 12L and what the jury should consider the fair market price at the time the contract was broken, multiplied by four.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 24L.

On the following Tuesday, Mr. Chilcot moved, on behalf of the defendants, to enter a nonsuit on the points raised at the trial; and the Vice-Warden took time to consider the case. On the next day he delivered judgment. The questions in the case were reduced to two—first, that there was no agreement, duly stamped, signed by all the parties to it; and, secondly, that there was no tender of a conveyance of the customary transfer. His opinion was that the first agreement signed by the two defendants was in itself a complete contract. Whether it was an agreement in its present shape sufficient to charge the plaintiff, if the defendants were now suing him, was a question not then before the Court. If it had fendants was in itself a complete contract. Whether it was an agreement in its present shape sufficient to charge the plaintiff, if the defendants were now suing him, was a question not then before the Court. If it had arisen, he should then have had to decide whether the two papers taken together were or were not on the face of them sufficient to form one contract, binding on both parties. The second objection—namely, the omission to tender a customary transfer—he also decided to be untenable. The case had this peculiarity, that it did not appear that the defendants were shareholders. Certainly, one of them was not; and although they had contracted to procure shares, why should the plaintiff be obliged to tender a transfer to persons who were not themselves owners of shares? That he might not be thought to countenance an opinion that a regular tender of a transfer was necessary, he wished to add his strong impression, that in such mines a legal transfer was effected by the entry in the cost-book, which was, of course, preceded by a bargain between the vendor and future shareholder. He should, therefore, refuse the rule.

The points in this case, although apparently simple, were very important, and appear to us, beyond all question, to have been rightly decided. There are two parties to every agreement, the party who contracts, and the party who accepts the contract; and the law requires but one stamp upon every agreement, no matter whether written upon one sheet of paper or more, provided it be but one contract. If the rule were otherwise, every separate document, no matter how many, which was evidence of the agreement would require a separate stamp, which is only necessary where there are several distinct agreements. To have decided that shares in a mine established and conducted on the Cost-book System required to be transferred by deed, in the same manner as an interest in land, would be establishing a fallacy, and unsettling the safe and simple principles on which adventures of that description have ever b

The proposed formation of a line of railway along the Valley of the Esk, and surrounding localities in the Cleveland mineral district of Yorkshire, was noticed by us at some length in the MINING JOURNAL of 27th August; was noticed by us at some length in the Mining Journal of 27th August; and we are happy to find that there is every reason to believe the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Mineral Railway Company will be powerfully supported in executing its important functions. Two well-attended public meetings were held on the subject last week—one on Monday at Stokesley, the other on Wednesday at Whitby. The former was presided over by Lord De L'Isle and Dudler, who, in opening the business, expatiated on the advantages which such a line would confer on Stokesley, situate as it was in the very centre of the route. Perhaps there never was a railway brought before the public under more favourable auspices. Besides the goods and passenger traffic, usual to all railways, there would be a large traffic in ironstone; and, everything combined, this railway would prove one of the most remunerative investments which had recently come before the public.

The great object of the Stokesley meeting appeared to be the securing the direction of the line as near that town as possible. If within a mile, it appears the inhabitants would be satisfied; and Mr. Bourne, the engineer, stated the route would communicate with the Leeds Northern Railway a little to the south of Pickton Station, near Yarm; and, curving towards the east, pass between Potto and Garden Stones, below Great Busby and Carlton, and crossing to Kirby-lane, about a mile from Stokesley. Then

towards the east, pass between Potto and Garden Stones, below Great Busby and Carlton, and crossing to Kirby-lane, about a mile from Stokesley. Then curving up to the right a little to Ingleby Greenhow, it will proceed to Kildale, passing on to the north of the church, thence to West House, where it will enter a deep gorge at the summit of the Esk. Following the course of the Esk at Castleton, the line will be on the north side of the Esk. At Danby it will be on the south side of the Esk, crossing over the Esk again at Lealholm-bridge, thence to Egton-bridge, and joining the Whitby and Pickering Railway at Grosmont, it would be perfectly practical to construct a branch line into the town.

Mr. E. W. Jackson laid before the meeting some highly-interesting statistics. Since the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester line, 7300 miles of railway have been constructed in this country, employing

7300 miles of railway have been constructed in this country, employing 2700 locomotive steam-engines, travelling 43,000,000 of miles a year, and a large number of servants, deriving a vast revenue, and conveying upwards of 100,000,000 a year. Up to January, in 1852, 7338 miles of railway had been formed, at an average cost of certainly more than 33,000.0 per mile; and a great many of those lines passed through the ordinary agricultural land of the country. The estimate for this line was under 7000.0 a mile. A great deal of this line would pass through a purely agri-70000. a mile. A great deal of this line would pass through a purely agricultural country; and, therefore, whilst land in other districts had been paid for at an enormous rate, the land in this neighbourhood would, through the great liberality of the landowners, cost a comparatively small sum. He was glad to hear that they appreciated the observation he had now taken the opportunity of making with regard to the landowners; and indeed it was a good sign when they saw a nobleman who had the blood of all the SIDNEYS in his veins at that moment presiding over a meeting which had for its object, not his own individual benefit only, but of that of the great community at large, which they saw represented at that meeting. He would just give them an item as to cost, by way of comparison though they say that "comparisons are odious." The Lancashire and Yorakshire Company, for an extent of 56 miles, paid to the landowners 513,000*l*., which is something like 10,000*l*. a mile. He hoped that this would not cost 500*l*. a mile. All the other landowners, he believed, were

equally liberally disposed with their noble chairman. These were items of which had a very material bearing on the cost of their railway; and he was now dwelling particularly on the cost, because upon that depended the facility with which it would be made, and also the benefit they were to drive from it. Then let him say, and he begged to say it with satisfaction and becoming humility, that upon this line all parties were agreed; then was not, he would venture to say, a single landowner or freeholder who did not bome there heart and hand to contribute, as far as was in their power, to this railway. In the course of his intercourse with them, he had had nothing but the warmest reception; and there had been every dispasition shown to help the line forward. He had the satisfaction of telling them that the West Hartlepool Harbour and Suilway Company were among their supporters, and even willing to advance them money to bring them through Parliament, and aid in the construction of the line.

Mr. Sowersy (a solicitor) entered into some estimates of returns. The capital required to complete the line would be about 200,000%, the interest of which sum, to pay 5 per cent., would be 10,000% a year—to neer the payment of which they would have not only the revenue, as calculated in round numbers, at 15,000%, but the tonnage upon the ironstone (say, the quantity used on one set of works—viz., 300,000 tons annually; at 1s, per ton), amounting to an additional 15,000%, or, in the whole, 30,000%. This, compared with the workings in the Middlesbro' district, appears a very moderate calculation; and yet the income would enable the directors, after paying the current annual expenses, to pay a good dividend. In the Middlesbro' district there are already the Eston and Upleathan Works—each producing 300,000 tons of ironstone annually; and the first set of works in the Guisbro' district will shortly produce a similar quantity. In addition to which the ironstone in the Normanly estato is let, and several other estates are in the market

tural districts through which it passes.

Mr. E. W. Jackson also spoke at some length at this meeting; and, in addition to several other speakers, urged the necessity of improving the harbour of Whitby, and thus rendering it the "Liverpool" of the eastern coast. The Chairman observed that the late George Stephenson, on coast. The Chairman observed that the late Groods Statistics, on first seeing Whitby Harbour, said "Nature has done everything for you; but you have done nothing for yourselves." A resolution was passed to the effect that the formation of the Cleveland Railway appears to this meeting highly important, not only to the agricultural and mineral districts, but to the inhabitants of the town of Whitby, that it was much to their interest to give it their warm, most strenuous, and liberal support. A committee was also formed to solicit the taking up the shares.

The case of Striousbeing v. the National Deposit Assubance Con-pany, which came on trial before the Lord Chief Baron at the late Croy-don Assizes, involved a question of law of the greatest importance to the trading community. In form the action was brought for the recovery of the value of work done and materials provided for the defendants, who represent a joint-stock company, completely registered and incorporated according to the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110. In order to give our readers a clear view of the legal question to which we have referred, it will not be necessary for us to enter minutely into the nature of the transactions between the parties litigant in this case. The only defence placed upon the record was a denial of the defendants' liability, and two questions thereupon arose: 1st, one of fact—viz., whether the party who gave the order had the authority of the company to do so; and 2d, a legal point—viz., whether the 44th section of the Registration Act debarred the plaintiff from recovering, in consequence of certain requirements of the statute in reference to contracts above 60l. not having been complied with. The original claim in the case under consideration was 260l., but during the course of the trial a compromise was effected between the counsel of The case of Strousberg v. the National Deposit Assurance Con-The original claim in the case under consideration was 260%, but during the course of the trial a compromise was effected between the counsel of the parties, and a verdict passed by consent for the plaintiff for 160%. Although the case was thus disposed of, however the legal question put forward was fairly raised, and we think this an appropriate time to bring the attention of our readers to the effect of the section above referred to. After reciting it to be expedient to regulate the contracts of joint-stock companies completely registered, it proceeds, in substance, to enact that every contract for goods above the value of 50%, or for services exceeding a period of six months, and for which the consideration price exceeds the sum of 50%, shall be void and ineffectual at law, unless made in writing, signed by two directors, and sealed with the common seal of the company, or countersigned by some officer appointed for that purpose by minute or a period of six months, and for which the consideration price exceeds the sum of 50l., shall be void and ineffectual at law, unless made in writing, signed by two directors, and sealed with the common seal of the company, or countersigned by some officer appointed for that purpose by minute or resolution; them follow these words—"except against the company upon whose behalf made." This exception, when carefully considered, seems plainly intended to disable joint-stock companies from enforcing, or having the benefit of, unexcented contracts, in which the required formalities have not been observed, but leaves it open to parties who have supplied goods, or rendered services, to seek the ordinary remedies at law against the company. That this is the true construction of the clause in question becomes more clear and satisfactory, when it is considered that a contrary construction would lead to this monstrous proposition—viz., that a company might enjoy and derive benefit from goods supplied, or services rendered on their behalf, and yet resist payment, merely because they had not observed the formalities required by the Act in giving the order; in fact, thus taking advantage of "their own wrong." We apprehend, therefore, that in cases where the consideration price exceeds the amount mentioned in the statute, it is open to the creditor to sue, but he will have to make out the authority of the agent of the company strictissime. A similar question arose, and was decided in the case of PAULISG v. the North-Western Railway (21 Lune Times, p. 64), in conformity with the view which we have above presented to our readers.

By the 45th section of the Act under consideration various rules are laid down with reference to bills of exchange and promissory notes issued by completely registered joint-stock companies, so as to render them binding upon the company. This clause of the Act seems naturally to call for notice upon the present occasion, because contracts of this kind, of necessity, occupy a most important place in the e

to answer the demands of the creditor, and upon failure of that resource, the individual property of the shareholders may be had resort to.

In last week's Mining Journal we inserted some observations on the wide-spread mania which appears recently to have animated many of the American journalists on the subject of the iron-producing capabilities of the United States; and it is highly satisfactory to find one editorial writer in that country taking a right view of the question, independently and truthfully showing up the difficulties attending the iron manufacture in new and insufficiently populated districts, and giving valuable information to the capitalist, which will induce him to consider well the chances before he right him wealth with iron manufacture. The Durick March 1997 of the chances he was the property of the chances he will be the chances the property of the chances he was the property of the property of the chances he was the property of the p The Detroit Adver tion to the capitalist, which will induce him to consider well the chances before he risks his wealth in the iron manufacture. The Detroit Advertiser, of the 15th of August, in a long article, fully bears out our remarks of last week. With respect to the Lake Superior iron ores, it is shown that they are the specular oxide of iron, which never can exceed 72 and a fraction per cent. of iron; and no reliable analysis has yet been published of this richness; while the Detroit Tribune has stated the produce at from 75 to 95 per cent. These ores are not peculiar to Lake Superior; they are as abundant in Missouri, and similar ores are extensively worked on the shores of Lake Champlin, in Orange County, New York, in New Jersey, Georgia, and New Hampshire. The Andover ore of New Jersey cannot be distinguished from the choicest of that of Lake Superior. They are very free from foreign earthy matters, but require roasting, stanging, and screening, and it requires 2 tons of stone to produce 1 ton of iron, the cost of which, on the shores of the lake, and transporting the iron for sale at Cleveland, amounts to 11t. per ton: Indian charcoal pigs are quoted 6t. in London. This cost may be reduced by running 20 or 30 farnaces in the same establishment; but several difficulties are pointed out by the writer, as requiring careful consideration, 'oefore he could be justified in pronouncing upon the success of such an undertaking. The business is entirely in the hands of skilled workmen, possessing skill only to be obtained by long practice; and their places cannot be filled by men picked up anywhere. Strikes were much to be feared in a remote district, shut off a large portion of the year from all communication with other places where the manufacture is carried on. Again, to carry on a large establishment powerful machinery is required, which must be kept in good working order, and to repair accidents in which perfect machine-shops, foundries, and large forges, must be at hand; now these must be on the works, and competent mechanics employed at large cost, or ruinous delays must ensue. Such considerations, and others arising out of the great expenses of introducing and supporting the population at Lake Superior, has led the writer to look with incredulity upon the large estimates of profits made out by some which are to arise immediately on commencing the iron manufacture there. Still, there is every disposition evinced to appreciate the great value which manifests itself in the conremous deposits of iron ore in the various states, suitable for the manufacture of the best boiler-plate, carriage-actes, wheels, wire, and other works requiring great strength. These, as population increases, and the Western States become denized, will, by degrees, come into operation, and eventually, though at present the cannot be distinguished from the choicest of that of Lake Superior. They

We have on various occasions noticed in the columns of the Mining Journal the progress of the East Indian Indo Company, and in the number for April 12, 1851, will be found the full prospectus, and also some leading remarks on the objects and prospects of the undertaking. The proposed development of the railway system in India, and the consequent great increase in the inland trade and commerce which will result from it, in which iron must form one very considerable item, induced some gentlemen of capital and influence connected with that country to promote and support the above enterprise. By it a large increase in the manufacture of iron and steel must take place in British India for the supply of the markets of the three presidencies, the adjacent islands, and states, and even England, at economic yet remunerative prices, the metal produced being fully equal to Swedish and Russian at much lower prices, thus superseding the use of that imported from those countries.

The company's works are situated at Porto Novo and Beypore; they hold from the Government leases of extensive tracks of wood land at a low rent, embracing all the jungle and underwood, highly suitable for the manufacture of charcoal for the purposes of the company; and have obtained from native landholders land grants on leases over hundreds of square miles of ore ground and interminable forests, with a hill of magnetic iron ore in itself inexhaustible, with the extraordinary advantage of not requiring mining, being found on the surface. They have also a grant from the Madras Government for the exclusive right of raising and working the magnetic ores of that presidency. The delay in bringing the undertaking into active operation has been caused by the lengthened negociation with the Board of Control and the India House, which is now satisfactorily conclude; and we are glad to find that the contemplated arrangements with the East India Company, for the exclusive privilege of manufacturing iron on the British system in India, has at length been compl and 8000 tons of wrought-iron, per annum; but with the additional capi-tal it is confidently expected they will double that produce. A full report of the proceedings appears in another column.

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It is not generally known how deeply the public are indebted to the late Duke of Wellington for his assistance to, and support of, the original South Australian Commission, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Torrens, W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., W. Hutt, Esq., M.P., Geo. Palmer, jun., Esq., John Whight, Esq., Jacob Montefore, Esq., S. Mills, Esq., George Fife Angus, Esq., Leward Barnard, Esq., and John Shaw Lefever, Esq. These gentlemen laboured hard for the establishment of the colony of South Australia, which was effected in 1836—thus successfully carrying out the self-supporting system of colonisation; for it has not cost the British public one sixpence, while all the other colonies cost large sums annually. The original promoters of the scheme were of the Liberal party; and yet the so-called Liberal Government of 1834 refused them their sanction and support. At the 11th hour, Mr. Gouger, the secretary, in absolute despair, applied to the Duke of Wellington for an interziew, which was granted, when he laid the details of the plan before his Grace, and entreated his support and countenance. The Duke entered very fully into the views of the commissioners, and said he should like to see the experiment tried, and through his endeavours the bill passed the House of Lords on the 15th of August, 1834; and the Duke and the Earl of Aberdeen, when for a short time in office in 1835, took the requisite steps for putting the Act in operation. Through the energies and standing of the commissioners, a sum of 35,000l. was raised on the sale of orders for land in South Australia, and 80,000l. on loan—of which sum they deposited 20,000l. in the hands of trustees as security against the colony becoming a burthen on the mother country.

of orders for land in South Australia, and 80,000. on loam—of which sum they deposited 20,000. in the hands of trustees as security against the colony becoming a burthen on the mother country.

The commissioners gave their gratuitous services to the country upwards of four years and a half; they established the flourishing city of Adelaide, which in December 1839 contained a population of 17,000, with a revenue of about 17,000. per annum, independent of land sales, which then amounted to 50,000. per annum, and which was strictly applied to purposes of emigration. This eminently useful commission was then abruptly dismissed by the Colonial Minister of the day, who prevailed upon the Queen to appoint three tools of his own, at a salary of 1000. a year each, on the plea that the original commissioners had applied for remuneration, which was not the fact, they only desiring to have their services recorded, and to receive the thanks of the House of Commons, or of the country. The revenue of South Australia for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1852, was at the rate of 125,450. 7s. 4d. per annum, and expenditure 72,130. 5s. 8d., leaving a surplus of 53,320. 1s. 8d. The original commissioners were appointed under the sanction of the House of Commons for a period of ten years certain, notwithstanding which they were dismissed at the end of five by the single veto of a colonial secretary.

Another Strike of the Wigan Colliers.—The colliers at Wigan have given notice of a strike on the 14th inst., unless their wages are advanced 15 per cent. They have already received three advances since Christmas, making a total great of 45 per cent.; and the masters are resolved this time to make a stand. The largest contracts of the coal owners at Wigan are with the large gas works at Manchester and Liverpool, who have promised to give them every indulgence during the struggle, should the men turn out. A meeting of the masters, including the Earl of Balearras, the Ince Hall Coal Company, and others, was expected to take place yesterday, to consider the steps necessary to be taken for the defence. The turn-out of the trades has been regarded by mans, so far, as something like the wisdom of the monkeys at the round-house in the Zoological Gardens, who cade seized his next-door neighbour's pan of food at breakfast, and, without perceiving that nothing was gained by the theft, since each but got his panful after all. It has been said, "If the trades whose wages are most depressed succeeded in raising themselves, it would be a happy result for trade; but if every trade makes a struggle, and gets to per cent. advance, and choire, and everything else is 10 per cent. Autance, and choire, and everything else is 10 per cent. Carer, what is all this struggling, turmoil, and vexation for !" But the colliers are not making a mere 10 per cent. of it. Unquestionably, if they get an advance of 15 per cent. more, making in all a total of 60, they will be comparatively well off. There is a great sympathy abroad with these portions of the struggling masses, and many secret wishes that they may succeed; but by-and-bye there will be more need for sympathy with other classes—those work-people in trades overstocked, or which have decayed or sze decaying, who have no hope of any advance, and whose wages, by the general advance in price which is resulting from strikes, will be further deteriorated.

# THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 8.—Up to this evening we have had an uninterrupted success of brisk orders for nearly all descriptions of iron, and the tendency has of brisk orders for nearly all descriptions of fron, and the tendency has been rather to advance than recede. The share market, and all other public securities, participated throughout the week in the buoyancy consequent upon the prosperous state of the staple manufacture of the district, but a succession of telegraphic measures from London up to and after 5 o'clock, relative to the Eastern question, caused an uneasy feeling, and commercial transactions were materially impeded. The share market went down full 1 per cent upon almost every description of railway shares, and there was an evident disinclination to purchase at any price. An unsatisfactory result was also produced amongst the merchants, who are at present preparing a more than ordinary amount of goods for all went down full 1 per cent. upon almost every description of railway shares, and there was an evident disinclination to purchase at any price. An unsatisfactory result was also produced amongst the merchants, who are at present preparing a more than ordinary amount of goods for all parts of the continent. The execution of orders recently given out to the manufacturers will not be urgently required, all parties being apparently willing to wait the arrival of some definite settlement of the long agitated question of peace or war. With the exception of this consideration, there is nothing to prevent a most beneficial winter's trade. The Australian and American markets are still comparatively empty, and all the hands

is nothing to prevent a most beneficial winter's trade. The Australian and American markets are still comparatively empty, and all the hands that can be brought to bear upon the manufacture of some articles will not be sufficient to execute in two years half the orders on the books. The Metal Market is still in a most unsatisfactory state. Tin continues scarce, and yesterday the long-expected settlement of the price was announced and fixed at 64. 3s. for the present. The circulars announced a continuance of the want of supply, but no intimation of another imme diate advance. If anything like a suspension of orders for manufactured goods should take place, the real cause of the scarcity will speedily develope itself. The Copper Market remains stationary.

The general trade of the town is reported satisfactory, although in some branches, there may not, perhaps, be that great activity which existed a month back.

The gun trade affords constant employment the columns.

The gun trade affords constant employment, the orders being chiefly foreign, but the demand for home requirements is exceedingly limited. At this period of the year, fowling pieces of every description ought to be in demand; but, whether from the known searcity of game, or there being heavy stocks remaining from previous years, this class of guns are not required, and, if the orders from abroad were not so numerous as they are, our artizans in this branch would not be fully employed. An impetus will, however, be shortly given to several branches of this trade by the issuing of a large George party and gun.

will, however, be shortly given to several branches of this trade by the issuing of a large Government order for barrels, triggers, locks, and gunfurniture generally. Tenders were sent to the Board of Ordnance yesterday, and the contracts will be completed probably next week.

The jewellery and other light fancy trades are in a highly prosperous condition, and, at the present time, men are working over-hours, to complete extensive orders for Australia, to be forwarded in time for the "soason." The goods are chiefly gilt, but a large portion are of gold and other costly materials, all of which will, no doubt, find a ready sale in the colonies.

The manufacture of iron houses for Melbourne is still carried on with activity in this town and at Smethwick, where, also, patented bedsteads of the common class are being made in large quantities. The novelty and simplicity of the construction of these bedsteads have attracted attention, and the firm are in expectation of receiving a large order from a neighouring state.

and the firm are in expectation of receiving a large order from a neighbouring state.

In connexion with the mining operations of the district, the most important feature of the week has been, the opening of the new sinkings at the Uxbridge Colliery, on the Cannock Chase, in the neighbourhood of the Hammerwych Colliery [a full notice of which is inserted in another column].

As you are aware, there has been a rivalry between the Birmingham Canal Company and the South Staffordshire Railway Company, to obtain access to this district, owing to the now well-known importance of the country. The mining property belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey, and so great has been the demand for coal in this district, that the noble marquis has been induced to extend mining operations in that locality. The Uxbridge pits have been sunk on the Chase, near the north-west of Norton Pool, in the midst of a coal-bed of many thousand acres. At one o'clock yesterday, the noble marquis, attended by a great number of the gentry of the county and many of the most extensive coal and iron-masters, entered the Chase, and proceeded to the new sinkings, when they were formally opened, and a new era in mining operations is consequently established by the inauguration of this immense tract of unexplored mineral wealth. After the opening, several trucks were loaded with coal, and drawn by the "Black Cock" engine, accompanied by the party, to the Anglessa branch of the Birmingham Canal. The occasion was celebrated by a general holiday. The colliers were regaled throughout the day, and a dejeuner, which was honoured by the presence of the gallant veteran, closed the interesting eremony, which is justly looked upon as one of immense importance to this district.

# THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of coals, during the month of August

London during the month of Augu	86:
Ships, Tons	Ships, Tons.
Newcastle 343101,32	8 Scotch 5 550
Sunderland	l Welsh
Seaham	8 Yorkshire, &c 30 1,897
Hartlepool & West Hart, 188 49,95	6   Small coal and cinders 8 1,496
Stock., Middlesbro', &c. 52 12,03	
Blyth 24 4,68	5 Total 923243,145
Coals brought within the London district the Coal Market during the month of	Tons 47,747  Tone Coal Market during the month of 1,458  et on common roads, and entered at f Aug., 1853 212
	ment of 1852 and 1853.
Imported from 1st January to 31st Aug.,	1852 Ships 8003 2,195,381 tons
Imported from 1st January to 31st Aug.	, 1853 ,, 7955 2,204,928 ,,
Decrease of shins and incre-	se of tons 48 9.547

# THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

| Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month ending August:—
| Railways. | Tons cwt. | Tons cwt. | Railways. | South-Eastern | 1,553 3 | South-Eastern Comparative Statement of 1852 and 1853.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1853.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1852. 388,673 3 223,795 0 Increase in the year 1853-railways 164.878 3 23,975 15 11,250 10 Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1852 Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Aug., 1853 Decrease in the year 1853-canals.

Women Employed in Collieries.—In the quiet and remote districts of South Wales we regret to learn that the abominable practice of employing women underground still prevails. We strongly recommend this fact to the serious attention of the Commissioner appointed under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vic., and beg to suggest to him the propriety of making an automnal tour in Pembrokeshire, not only for the benefit of his health, but for the moral and social improvement of such of her Majesty's lieges as an Act of Parliament has placed under his care and

THE STRIKE IN WALES—(From a Correspondent.)—Your informant, in last week's Journal, "cries peace when there is no peace;" for the strike at Dowlais still continues, although the combination among the men is somewhat broken. The Welsh do not keep together in these strikes like the English; and in consequence the evil continues longer, where the population, as at Dowlais, is mixed. It is a pity but that some brief and decided mode of settling these disputes was devised, as much misery results from them.

misery results from them.

Holyhead Harrour was commenced in 1849, and it is intended to secure a total area of 300 acres for the purpose of a harbour, two-thirds of that space having a minimum depth of 7 fms. at low water. Accommodation will be provided for about 400 vessels of all classes, including 70 men-of-war as large as the Duke of Wellington. The north or great break water will be 5000 feet long, and 170 wide, and of this immense work 4000 ft. have been already completed to low-water mark, 3500 ft. of it being from 14 to 15 ft. above high-water. The depth at low-water thus filled up is from 45 to 48 ft., and some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this mole from the fact that the stonework which surmounts it is about 80 ft. above the foundation. The smaller or eastern breakwater, which protects the harbour on the landward side, will be 2100 ft. long, and 1000 ft. of it have already been formed, in a depth of 30 feet at low-water, and to a width of 100 ft. Since 1849, when the works were begun, 2,400,000 tons of stone, in blocks varying in weight from 10 tons downwards, have been deposited in the sea; and the rate at which this gigantic operation is carried on is said to be from 22,000 to 27,000 tons per week, and from 4000 to 5000 tons per day.

ON THE PRODUCTION OF COLD IN ENGLAND. BY JOHN CALVERT, ESQ.

[Read before the British Association for the Advance

Being engaged in a systematic exploration of egold regions of England since my return from Australia, I have the better that it may promote the investigation of our gold resources, to bring the subject before the British Association. Although I discovered gold on Nartmoor about four years ago, when on a visit to this country, I may say the my attention was first devoted to the gold-fields of England while in Ad alia, on the grounds of similarity of mineralogical structure. As the subject has not been systematically treated, there was little to guide me as to the existence of gold here, beyond the statement as to the Wicklow digging the legends about Leadhills, and slight notes on some few other places. I am now, however, in a position, by means of my own exploitons, by researches in various works, and by the communications made to me, to determine the existence of several considerable gold regions. At present, I am aware of gold being found in about forty different counties in the two islands, and though I cannot determine the absolute extent of the gold regions, I am satisfied that the gold-bearing formations include a wide area, which I may roughly state at 50,000 square miles. As a general fact, which has been confirmed wherever I have had the opportunity of investigation, gold will be found where the clay-slates are in the proper direction with regard to the intruded crystalline rocks, in the same way as in Australia, California, the Ural, and other gold regions.

The number of known localities in which gold is found is at present about 100; but as I continue my researches, or as the subject is pursued by others, this number will be very much increased. In some districts every small valley or gully bears gold to a greater or less degree. To name the several known localities, or even counties, will take up needlessly the time of the members, and I shall endeavour, in as short a compass as I can, to give a clear view of the question generally.

For the sake of convenience, I shall divide the gold regions as follows, though this will not embrace several outlying districts, are:.....The West the grounds of similarity of mineralogical structure. As the subjet has

lessly the time of the members, and I shall endeavour, in as short a compasa as I can, to give a clear view of the question generally.

For the sake of convenience, I shall divide the gold regions as follows, though this will not embrace several outlying districts, nor such as have not been adequately investigated. These gold districts are:—The West of England, the Mid England, the Northumbrian, the Lowland, the Highland, the Ulster, and the Leinster. These I have marked roughly on a map, but which is only intended to show the general positions, without determining the boundaries or geological areas. In no one case of the largest gold-field I have yet examined am I able to determine the limits, or to say that it does not extend beyond the scope of my researches within the space of the mineralogical formations suitable to gold. The west of England formation embraces Cornwall, great part of Devon, and great part of Somerset, and may conveniently be divided into three districts—Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmoor.

In Cornwall, as has long been known, gold is found in what are called the tin streams. Tinstones are, to a greater or less extent, frequently found associated with gold. Thus they have been found in Wicklow, and I have found them in Australia. Of these gold-bearing in streams about twenty are known to me, all running to the south coast, and I have recognised them as far east as Dartmoor. The presence of tin is not, however, an assurance that gold will be found, nor is its absence or small quantity any argument on the other side. From the best judgment I can form, the area of gold deposits in Cornwall and West Devon is very extensive, and I have every reason for believing that the ores with which gold is associated will likewise yield it largely. Much of the copper of Cornwall contains gold, as, indeed, does metal produced from the 'Cornish mines; it will likewise found in many localities with the silver-lead ores. A very rich class of ores in which gold is here found are those locally termed gossans, general

another nugget from Creed, of the size of a walnut, produced nearly 1 oz. of gold.

The tin streams, as they are called, are very much like Australian or Californian gold diggings, but are worked in a ruder way; for though a few specks of gold in a dish will pay the labour of the gold-washer, a few specks of tin will not pay the tinner, and he does not wash so finely as we do. I may observe, that one prejudice as to English gold-workings has arisen from the fact that the miners who have tried to wash stuff for gold, have either not succeeded in getting sufficient produce, or have obtained none at all; they have thrown away stuff, or tailings, from which, by my manipulation, I obtained gold; they do not wash clean enough, nor are they well practised in what is a very nice process.

The tin streams at Carnon, which is a well-known locality for nuggets, has been worked down in some places 40 ft. to the shelf, or bed rock, as we call it. The strata consist of sill, sand, mud, and shells. The tinground, with rounded masses of tin ore, is sometimes several feet thick, and mixed with round pieces of slate, granite, and quartz; it is sometimes only a few inches thick. Above the tin-ground is sometimes found a thin stratum, consisting of wood, moss, leaves, nuts, &c.; fossils, horns, animal remains, and some human skulls. These skulls are supposed to be those of former miners. We have not met with skulls in Australia, but the other remains are sometimes found in the gold-fields. In Braidwood diggings I found a horn, in which was a lump of gold, fitted into one of the osseous cavities at the base of the horn, and conforming in shape to the interstices of the bone.

The Dartmoor district is in many respects like that of Cornwall, and

the osseous eavities at the base of the horn, and conforming in shape to the interstices of the bone.

The Dartmoor district is in many respects like that of Cornwall, and is connected with it, but the granite is on a larger scale. The granite area of Dartmoor is about 25 miles from north to south and from east to west, and covers 80 miles. Gold has been discovered in some of the tin streams of the south, where I have also recognised it. It has been found in a stream running towards the north, near North Tawton. About the beginning of this century a miner, named Willington, got about 40% worth of gold at a place called Sheepstor, on South Dartmoor, which he sold at various times to a silversmith at Plymouth named Pearce; this is about the largest quantity of Dartmouth gold worked, for the district is altogether neglected, aithough all the formations around Dartmoor seem to be favourable, and I have found gold in the Dartmoor granite.

The Exmoor district, on the borders of Devonshire and Somersetshire, near South and North Moultons, is so far a remarkable gold district that there are now about four mining companies working gold ores there. The

near South and North Moultons, is so far a remarkable gold district that there are now about four mining companies working gold ores there. The Britannia Mine has been known as a gold locality for some years; it was formerly called the Prince Regent Mine, and is now worked to a considerable extent for gold, so that the company are now worked to a considerable extent for gold, so that the company are now going to set up a gold-reduction work of their own. The Poltimore is another rich gold mine, which is beginning to send some amount of gold into the market. The Exmoor Wheal Eliza and the Molland Companies have not yet, I believe, raised any gold. This is an increasing gold district, but it is burthened by oppressive dues and royalties, and a more extensive system of working is required. Some of the last batch of ore of the Poltimore Company, reduced at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, yielded at the rate of 16 dwts. of gold per ton of dry ore. This is double the yield of the orea of the St. John del Rey Company, in the Brazils, which is paying good dividends. The produce from about 55 tons of ore was 102 oz. 5 dwts. of gold, above standard, and worth 41. 4s. per oz. The ore of the Poltimore and the Britannia is what is called a gossan. and the Britannia is what is called a go san.

and the Britannia is what is called a gossan.

The Exmoor district, or more properly speaking the West Somerset, is supposed to include gold at Combmartin and the Mondip Hills, but it has not yet been adequately investigated. Nothing is known as to river diggings in this district, though several rivers take their rice within its bounds. Other counties in this neighbourhood are known as containing gold in their ores, but I cannot yet connect them with any regular system. The North Wales gold district has a great resemblance in character to

DERNING OF A NEW COAL FIELD IN STAFFGEBRIES in important ceremony took place at Cannock, on Thursday -the formal

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

that of Cumberland and New York on range, before this Association in 1844, by Mr. Arthur Deane. York gold is reported in Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, and Flinty Ye, and to the south in Carmarkenshire and Pembrokeshire; the by known portion is, however, Merionethshire, where are several gold mines named Cwmheisian Issa, Berthllwyd, Dolfrwynog, Caequerny, and Tydden Gwladus. These have been slightly worked of late yes, and produced the lump of 7 lbs. weight of gold, shown at the Grey Exhibition in 1851. The ores from these mines have proved very risk in assay. They are of various kinds, lead ores, with silver and gold, and ores, with silver and gold, copper, with gold, quartz, pyrites, and they arm. There are no river deposits in Wales, only ores such as those describes and other ores in slates.

The mid-English region is in Derbyshire, and was worked in the middle ages for gold. I have lately seen a nugget from one of its rivers.

The mid-English region is in Derbyshire, and was worked in the middle ages for gold. I have lately seen a nugget from one of its rivers.

The Northumbrian region, perhaps, includes several districts: that part
best known to me is the gold field of Westmoreland and Cumberland;
Aldstone Moor, to the east, is another authenticated locality. Goldscoop,
or the Vale of Newlands, near Keswick, has been known as producing
gold, associated with copper, for ages. This ore I have seen, and an able
to confirm the old records with regard to it. From the washings I have
seen there I am convinced that this mine was worked by the Romans, or
some ancient people. The levels there well merit examination.

In the course of my investigation of the Cumberland district, I recognised gold in several of the ores and in the river deposits, and from
each obtained good specimens—to some of which I invite the atteution of
members of the Association. One of the most remarkable of these specimens was a considerable mass of gossan found where there seemed to be
a small accumulation of silica, it is a nodule, or bunch of ore, encircling
small particles of silica, and generally embedded in, or tinged by, the
earthy oxide of iron, or heel, as it is called in the Scotch gold-field. The
weight of the specimen was about 5 lbs; but I unfortunately broke it
with my hammer, and have given away a considerable quantity of it. On
my return to London, I compared it with some of my Australian specimens, and found, that it had a distinctive character—being coppery. In
a mine near Migh Treby, I found small particles of gold in the hard gossans; bu, the softer gossans did not appear to contain any. At Caldbeck
Fells, I found gold in the lead ore, and near Keswick in iron prvites. On sans; but the softer gossans did not appear to contain any. At Caldbeck Fells, I found gold in the lead ore, and near Keswick in iron pyrites. On the road leading from Buttermere Lake and Crumnoch Water to Keswick, I found gold quartz. Near Borrowdale, I found gold rather waterworn, and near Buttermere of rather an angular character in the ferruworn, and near Buttermere of rather an angular character in the ferruginous earth, lying on the surface of the clay and freestone slates. Near Bassenthwaite Lake, and a place called Peel Wyke, I found a small sample of beautiful gold in the reddish earth resting on the clay-slates. I am of opinion that gold is generally diffused among the clay-slates, and locally over the greenstone. The great south of Scotland gold-field has only been worked in the vales of the Clyde and the Nith, but which have proved the most productive deposits in these islands as yet. According to some computations, they have yielded nearly half a million in value. I carefully examined all the old workings—some of which I presume to be those of the Romans, and likewise the gold-works of Sir Bevis Bulmer, and the other adventurers of the 16th century. The general structure of this district much resembles Westmoreland and Wales; and the gold region, will most probably be found equally extensive.

this district much resembles Westmoreland and Wales; and the gold region will most probably be found equally extensive.

I found very great advantage from perusing manuscript accounts of the 16th century. The gold workers of that day were well acquainted with the indications of gold. They greatly depended upon keele, or a reddish earth, tinged with oxide of iron, and on quart; and the Leadhills miners of the present day, when looking for gold, rely upon the presence of keele. This keele will be found adhering to some of the specimens now exhibited; but of one some men got as much gold two years ago as was sold for 42th at Glasgow. The gold was valued by the buyer for its purity, and used in gilding glass and porcelain. According to the accounts I read, the washing is here very rude.

Gold is found in Clydesdale and Nithsdale, in about 40 or 50 brooks, gills, or guillies. I found gold here, among other places, in the Lowther

Gold is found in Clydesdale and Nithsdale, in about 40 or 50 brooks, gills, or gullies. I found gold here, among other places, in the Lowther Burn, Long Cleuch and Short Cleuch Burns, Mannock Water, Kepple Burn, Glengonner, Elvan Water, and Goldscour. At Wanlockhead, I saw gold in the middle of the town; and I saw a small specimen in quartz at Wanlock Lead Mine. This region extends into Selkirkshire. I likewise found iron in magnetic, or itianiferous sands, as in Autralia. Gold is reported in Perthshire, Fifeshire, Sterlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. The north of Sectland has several reported gold localities; but further information is wanted to judge of the extent or situation of the several districts. Near Aberdeen there are several localities reported, and also in Sutherlandshire. Most of the miners had small samples of gold by them, obtained in their holiday investigations.

The Wicklow diggings are well known, and have been so extensively described, that I shall say but little about them. The extent of this region has not yet been determined; it was only worked at Croghan, Kinshela, and the neighbourhood, though in some cases gold was sought beyond, and found.

The whole of Wexford and Wicklow adjoining the granite range de-erve enquiry, and likewise the old traditional locality on the other side of the granite intrusion in Kildare. The gold obtained from the Croghan likelyla district. Rinshela district is much more than is generally believed. It has been ascertained from the Dublin goldsmiths that they purchase to the extent of 2000l. worth yearly, which within the last sixty years would amount to above 100,000l. The north Irish gold-field has not been examined; gold is reported in the Mayola stream in Londonderry, and is obtained by the peasantry from the streams of the Aura, or Gold Mountain, in Antrimshire. Having enumerated the chief gold-fields, I shall conclude with a few remarks. The yearly produce of gold in these islands is now about 5000l. a year; it may be easily increased to ten times that amount—perhaps one hundred times, perhaps more.

boool. a year; it may be easily increased to ten times that amount—perhaps one hundred times, perhaps more.

The number of gold-bearing streams at present known is near 100. Gold has been found in nearly all the clay-slate formations of these islands, covering a wide area. I may hore observe that the vast area of the clay-slates of Canada, in favourable position relative to the intruded masses of crystalline rocks, will, in my opinion, be soon discovered as a vast gold-field. The reported gold localities are chiefly on the clay-slate, near granite or other intruded crystalline rocks. Many of these districts are reported as having been worked in the middle ages.

The sources of gold consist of diggings or deposits, and ores in which gold is found associated with other minerals. Such minerals are cilver, fead, copper, iron and zinc, quartz, granite, slate, oxide of iron, and sultage of iron.

The gold deposits are collegated and controlled the collegated and collegated are collegated as a collegated and collegated and collegated are collegated as a collegated and collegated and collegated are collegated as a collegated and collega

phate of iron.

The gold deposits are only rudely worked by the miners or peasantry in Wicklow and Lanarkshire, Antrimshire and Devonshire, with some stray nuggets picked up in the tin streams, and in Aberdeenshire; and from time to time in other districts.

Although gold is found associated to a profitable extent with other ores, the only places in which it has been attempted to be worked, or is now worked, of late are Devonshire and Merionethshire. The royalties on gold, and the Crown claims and monopolies embarrass the working of gold mines, and are most oppressive to gold-mine proprietors. Gold working, in its various branches, has not been pursued in this country for three centuries as a business, and is, therefore, not in a satisfactory state, nor so well understood as in the Brazils, Russis, California, or Australia. Many rich gold derstood as in the Brazils, Russia, California, or Australia. Many rich gold derstood as in the Braziis, Russia, California, or Australia. Many rich gold ores are thrown away: much metal is produced from which the gold is not refined. The only two gold fields which have been worked, although imperfectly, have yielded a considerable amount. The Lanarkshire gold field has yielded from a quarter of a million to half a million; the Wicklow gold field above a hundred thousand pounds. There remains to be seen, what these gold fields will yield under an improved working, and what the great area, as yet unworked, will yield. The largest known nuggets are, 3 lbs. from Lanarkshire, and many considerable nuggets, of 2½ lbs. weight and under, have been found there and at Wicklow.

In conclusion, I beg to state my conviction, that the gold produce of these islands constitutes an important part of the national resources, and requires proper development.

requires proper development.

South Wheal Eller.—This mine is situate in one of the best mineral districts in Cornwall, and is held under a grant for a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. The whole length on the line of the lodes is about 400 fms., and the average breadth about 300 fms. It has an adit brought into it for more than a mile in length, which is in good repair, and unwaters it at a depth of 35 fathoms. Four working shafts have been sunk to and communicated with it. The engine-shaft is sunk 30 fms. below the adit. From the position of the mine, and the discoveries already made, there appears good prospects of an immediate return of copper ores, and in such quantities as soon as the operations are fully earried out in the levels, to leave a good profil. It is proposed to divide the sains into 400 shares of 11. each, which it is considered will be sufficient to purchase the sett, erect a steam-engine, and all other requisite machinery.

GOLD FIELDS OF NORTH WALES .- No. 11.

The geological structure of North Wales may be summarily given in a few lines in what is called a popular way, yet to those interested in mining pursuits a somewhat more close view must be taken, in order to draw from the relative positions of lodes of ores their composition, and the strata in which they lie, deductions which may be useful to the mine surveyor in like cases. The foundation rock of North Wales is evidently state rock, of the clay-slate formation, but differing from the true argillaceous schist by containing minute particles of certain ores, chiefly pyritic, disseminated through the entire rock, as if they formed one of its mineral elements. In this rock however, are found year interstratified wins of coous schist by containing minute particles of certain ores, chiefly pyritic, disseminated through the entire rock, as if they formed one of its mineral elements. In this rock, however, are found vast interstratified veins of roof state and slab rock, which, for their many excellent qualities, and their great value for the several purposes to which they are universally applied, have, up to the present time, formed nearly the sole mineral traffic of North Wales. Pyritie particles and small crystals are sometimes found in these interstratified veins, lessening the value of the slate or alab; but, generally speaking, they gradually and finally disappear at a short distance from what may be called, in a mining phrase, the overlying or underlying walls or strata through which the veins run. Limestone and the coal formation are seen on the north-east divisions of North Wales, and partly in Anglesea, in which are found and worked to great profit several lead mines and collieries of continuous returns, and which still appear exhaustless. But in Carnarvon and Merioneth, the two counties I mean to confine my observations to in the following notices, por phyritic schist is more closely allied to the clay-slate stratum; this rock is composed, with the exception of the crystals of felspar, which are thickly disseminated through all its parts, and crystals of quartz that occasionally occur, of the same elements as the syenitic rocks that sometimes alternate with the greenstone formation, as seen a few miles cast of Dolgelly, and in various parts of Merioneth. This porphyritic schist seems to bear the same relations to greenstone or trap and clay-slate in Wales as the guesis or mica-ceous schist does to granite and clay-slate in Wales as the guesis or mica-ceous schist does to granite and clay-slate in Wales as the guesis or mica-ceous schist does to granite and clay-slate in Wales as the guesis or mica-ceous schist does to granite and clay-slate in Wales as the guesis or mica-ceous schist does to granite and clay-slate in Wa ing a certain affinity or mineral power to produce good ore lodes between itself and its neighbour rock, under favourable circumstances; and, there-fore, when a quartz vein, or gosam, or flookan, shows itself between the porphoritic schist and clay-slates, it claims the special attention of the miner, as such cases generally deserve some trials, particularly in known ore ground or ore districts. These porphyritic rocks are, in certain cases, found to pass into lodes themselves, or, perhaps, more properly, into mineral dykes; but in these cases the crystals of felspar which they always ral dykes; but in these cases the crystals of felspar which they always contain, and their other elements, are so minutely combined as to change the slaty structure of the rocks into the massive. Besides, quartz and orey matter generally occur, and ramify across its dip, and thus dyke lodes are finally formed that very often lead to mineral deposits of great value. There is no part of Wales, perhaps, to which these observations apply so forcibly as to the very interesting mineral district I now request to introduce to the notice of your readers.

It is not the first time I publicly reported on the very striking and promising lodes of silver-lead, blendd, and copper, that are so advantageously situated for effective and economical work at the Hafod y-Morfa mining property, to which, for distinction sake, I gave the name of "The Prince of Wales Mines," under which title it is now known. In former reports I distinctly pointed out the certainty of the presence of gold in the lodes of these mines. In the Mining Journal of the 16th of July last, under the

property, to which, for distinction sake, I gave the name of "The Prince of Wales Mines," under which title it is now known. In former reports I distinctly pointed out the certainty of the presence of gold in the lodes of these mines. In the Mining Journal of the 16th of July last, under the head Mining Correspondence, "Prince of Wales," the following occurs—"During the inspection of these mines, St. Pierre Folcy, C.E. and M.E., reportd the presence of gold, since which several branches of bloom spar, with gold traces, have appeared in the lodes." On my return from Ireland lately, I visited these Welsh mines, and was indeed delighted to find my anticipated report proved most satisfactorily, as there was then before me, taken from the bottom of No. 2 winze, about 1½ ton of quartz, &c., through which gold was abundantly disseminated.

I went down to the bottom of the shaft, and there I found the lode full 4 ft. wide, rich in silver-lead, accompanied with some blende and gold, seen by the naked eye, in several parts of the breast of the lode, and along the bottom of the shaft for 6 ft.—its extent. So far my former opinions, though doubted by some, and unnoticed by former parties, particularly interested at the time in these mines, are now realise. I mention this matter in the way of episode, as deserving the attention of parties who, sometimes in obtaining reports or advice from those whose judgment and honour

times in obtaining reports or advice from those whose judgment and honour are reliable, use certain parts of these reports as necessary for particular purposes, and reject the most valuable division or points as ideas only of

The Prince of Wales Mine lies in clay-slate of a striking character. It has, in general, a pearly or micaceous appearance, and is similar, in every way but that of colour, to the kind blue killas in Cardiganshire, and other silver-lead districts. Some of the porphyritic dykes above alluded to, or what may be understood as elvan dykes, or courses, show themselves kere and there in this mountain, and one, of a massive nature, has been worked on in the lower level for some fatboms, which well deserves fature notice. The main lode, or what may be now called the gold lode, was worked on about 10 fms. over the present level, and about 70 or 80 tons of very rich silver-lead ore, with blende, were taken from it in a few fathoms, which may be all seen at present on the floors of the mine; and from which, particularly in the blende part, I feel certain we shall have a large portion of gold on separation. This lode is found very wide in some places along the side of the mountain, composed of massive quartz, at and near surface, and holding that character even to the very bottom of the mine, but changing its colour occasionally from white to a slight bloomish purple. The gold is found not only in the bloomish coloured quartz but in the The Prince of Wales Mine lies in clay-slate of a striking character. It

and holding that character that the holding that changing its colour occasionally from white to a slight bloomish purple. The gold is found not only in the bloomish coloured quartz but in the white vitreous description, and even in the very heaft, as it were, of the rock itself. It appears to run in a linear spangled order, east and west, particularly when blende prevails, sometimes in parallel lines of particles of gold to be easily seen by the eye alone, but here and there, with larger nuggets, or particles of the size of pins' heads. When larger globules of gold occur I have remarked them to be surrounded with numerous minute trains, all, as it were, tending towards the larger, as a centre. When the grains, all, as it were, tending towards the larger, as centre. When the gold prevails in a very minute way in the blende the mass appears of a faint yellowish-brown appearance, and in such cases the particles of gold can only be distinguished by a powerful eye-glass. In the present state of these mines it is, of course, impossible to speak authoritatively on the produce to be obtained of the gold, or the extent of its field of bearing, but we may conclude from analogical principles, assisted by conclusions drawn from recented examinations, inspections, and surveys of the gold drawn from repeated examinations, inspections, and surveys of the gold range of this country, that the ratio of productiveness is in its favour. At some 80 fms. higher, some cross-cut adits and divings appear open for some fathoms. These works are locally called "the Roman Mines."

I have observed strong indications of gold here also, and feel no hesita-tion in placing an opinion on record at present that, before three months on opening these mines, as I have directed, gold will be found in its lodes, and in a similar way as now seen in the Prince of Wales Mine.

The lead ore of these mines is somewhat peculiar. Its crystals are like plates of mics, and reflect the light rather brilliantly in rays of great brightness. To distinguish it from other silver-lead ores, I have named it micaccous silver-lead ore. It is found in other parts of Merioneth, which I mean to notice hereafter, and in the Clonakilty Mines, on the southwestern coast of Ireland; its average assay produces 78 per cent. of lead, and 36 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

In concluding this, my accord notice on the "Gold Fields of North

and 36 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

In concluding this, my second notice, on the "Gold Fields of North Wales," I cannot but draw attention to the extraordinary results of an assay made last week of some of the quartz taken from the Frince of Wales, and given to Mr. Byers for that purpose. It appears in your Journal of last Saturday that this sample produced gold in the proportion of 952 ounces per ton of quartz! Now, not regarding the extra weight which the gold must produce in addition, or mixed state, the specific gravity of quartz alone is 2-5, and, therefore, it is easily calculated that a fathom of a lode of such gold quartz as the sample assayed—that is, 6 ft. by 6 ft., and 4 ft. in breadth, would actually produce gold, calculated at 44 per ounce, equal in value to 38,0807. sterling, which can easily be raised, crushed, &c., for 104.! Our own dear native home, therefore, for ever.

19, Gibson-square, Islington, Sept. 7.

St. Pierre Foley, M.E.

19, Gibson-square, Islington, Sept. 7. St. Pierre Foley, M.E.

My next notice will include an outline survey of the Dolfrwynog gold fields.

PLANT'S IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMF FOR COLLIERIES.—Mr. R. Plant, of Brierly Hill, whose improved safety-lamp we have before described, has one for inspection at the Dublin Exhibition, with some recent modifications and improvements. In addition to the silvery white wire employed, not to obstruct the light, a small glass chimney is so arranged as to complete the combustion of the oil, prevent smoke, and increase the illuminative power. The capillary attraction by which the oil is raised is also so much improved that it requires no snuffing, and when once lighted and locked need not be interfered with until burned out. The lamp is less in first cost, and will last longer than those in general use.

### WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED. AFFARCATIONS FOR PARTS 15, AND FROID TRANSMISS.—G. Richardson: Railway signals.—S. Pera S. Construction of cocks, &c.—T. Kirkwood: Ventilation.—G. L. Fuller: Steam.—og. los.—R. Clough: Construction of ships.—J. Larmanjat: Motive-power.—P. Fairbains: Hecking-machines.—A. M. M. de Bergavin: Manufacture of cock.—T. Hughes: Writing-shates, &c.—F. W. A. de Fabeck: Construction of vinducts, &c.—A. Lutwyche: S. sei and metallic perss.—A. F. L. Bellford: Manufacture of mineral oils and poraffine.—W. Brown: Obtaining volatile products from bituminous substances.—J. Webster: Pressure gauges.—W. Rettle: Submarine land.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS STALED.

weekly List of Patents Stales. Whether the substances of the substances. Weekly List of Patents Stales.

J. and W. H. smith, City-read, and A. Williams, Seething-lane-Metalite plates, and in producing devices or ormanental patterns thereon, and in the apparatus and machinery to be used for such purposes.

R. A. Brooman, Fleet-street—Machinery for making pipes and tubes.

T. W. Dodds, Rotherham—Freatment and manufacture of iron and steel; also C. Parker, Dandec—Weaving. [manufacture of wheels and axies. [manufacture of wheels and axies.]

W. Todd, Rochdale—Steam-engines.

W. Muir, Manchester—Machinery or apparatus for grinding edge-tools and other W. E. Staite, Manchester—Apparatus for producing and applying current electricity, parts of which apparatus are applicable for obtaining and treating cretical electricity, parts of which apparatus are applicable for obtaining and treating cretain chemical products resulting from electrotype action.

J. Edridge, Pimitico—Invention for washing woollen, linen, cotton, silken, hempeu, skin, and flaxen materials and substances, and called the "rotary washing machine." W. M. Crossland, Beaumont-street—Block-making machinery.

T. W. Cross, Hunslet—Portable fire-engine.

T. Carr, Chowbent—Nalls and other fastenings, and in the machinery or apparatus employed in the manufacture thereof.

P. Wright, Dudley—Construction or manufacture of tew-irons.

G. Franch, Bandon, freland—Axies or axie-trees.

L. Cornides, Transigar-square—Treating certain ores and minerals for the purpose of obtaining products therefrom.

IMPROVED SEWAGE MANURE.— Mr. I. F. Pinel has just specified, under his letters patent for manufacturing manures by the application of the following matters and things, in manure hereinafter stated, to the contents of sewers, cesspools, and other places affording cosspool matter of sewage water, which he thus describes: I apply to such sewage water sulphate of zinc, potass, alum, obloride of sodium, and sand, so us to precipitate the solid matter contained in such ceaspools and sewage water, and manufacture the solid residue, so deposited, into manure, by combining it with the substances that will concentrate the gases necessary to vegetation, as hereafter stated; for instance, water tan pulverised, chloride of sodium, nitrate of potass, soot, sakes, staked time, and muriste of ammonia. The sewerage or cesspool matter, or other refuse of towns is first collected into suitable tanks or reservoirs, either in a liquid or solid state, when I decolories and precipitate the solid matter with the following compound of the substances above named, in the proportions as follows to each ton of solid matter, —viz., 6 hs. alum, 47bs, sulphate of zinc, 1 lb, chloride of sodium or mariate of soda, 2 lbs, sand washed, and 2 oz. sulphate of copper. After the above are well mixed together I than throw the compound mass, so formed, into the sewerage water, or night solis, in the above reservoirs, and the sewerage is then stirred to mix it well together; and after the has been well stirred I let it stand for (say) 30 minutes to precipitate. After the solid matter has subsided, I draw off the water by means of syphons, or otherwise, and from the solid matter so collected I make a fritilising manure, by adding as follows for each ton of the compound mass—viz., 6 bushels of carbonised waste tan, in powder, or the same proportion of coal astes or sawdust, previously dried, may be used; these I was us absorbents to absorb and retain the ammonia and other gases and fertilising matters collected of sona, and the sewage of cesspool matter, IMPROVED SEWAGE MANURE .- Mr. I. F. Pinel has just specified,

spect thereof, is the invention as hereinbefove set forth and described.

INFROVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTING METAL TUBES,—Mossis, Potts and seking, of Birmingham, have patented a novel mode of constructing metal tubes for comotive boilers, by which the power necessary for the reduction of the thickness metal, and the lengthening of the tube is applied in a direct manner, and the manificability withdrawn. A nucleus for the tube is first cast in a short thick triangular and is then passed through a series of rollers while at welding heat, each agthening it and bringing it nearer and nearer to the cylindrical shape. It is inshed at a common draw-bench, with the metal in a cool state. The patentees have so an improved plan for forming the projecting piece inside the newly modified liers employed in calico printing.

rollers employed in calleo printing.

INPROVED SLATE PLANING MACHINE.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. Jordan for a planing machine for site, by which he proposes to effect a considerable saving both of expense and time. As the shalo of slate to be planed is moved forward on the carriage it comes in contact with two or more sets of tools, the first of which operates with a rough grooting action, and the following ones perform the smoothing operation, the whole being completed by passing only once through the machine. The tool bridge can be raised, lowered, and regulated to the greatest nicety by adjusting screws for slake of different thicknesses; all shifting of the cutters is avoisied, and much greater dispatch and certainty in the operation is secured, can slab being finished on one side by a single stroke of the machine.

The "Twin" Steam-Boiler.—Messrs. Bellhouse and Co., of Engle Foundry, Manchester, have patentsed a novel description of boiler, designated the

THE "TWIN" STEAM-BOILER.—Messrs. Bellhouse and Co., of Engle Foundry, Manchester, have patented a novel description of boiler, designated the "twin," from its consisting of two distinct steam generators combined together, placed side by side, with a chamber between them, to work as one boiler, each inving a communication from the top, with a horizontal tubular steam-chear placed over them. The interractiante chamber, or flue, forms the distinguishing feature of the contrivance, the smoke and products of combustion being passed, through it on their way from the furnaces to the chimney. It may be constructed of bricks work or boiler plate, and is fitted up with a series of short, transverse tubes, forming cross waterway connections between the boilers. In this way the current imparts its heat to an extended tubular water surface, and on its survival at the front end of the boiler it diverges on one side, and passes through a suitable cross-flue beneath the boiler on that side. This conducts the current into an external longitudinal flue, surrounding a great portion of the outer side and bottom of the boiler, and running back again to its further end. The two boilers are of the common cylindrical tubular elsas, with internal flues and furnaces running from end to end; each is fixed separately, and the gaseous products pass off in two currents, which meet and form one at the transverse flue. The patenteses have another plan, on a like principle, in which the boiler is a single one, the five reuning along a centre tube chamber, and then passing down beneath the front end of the boiler, and proceeding back to the chimner flue. The plan may be variously modified, so as to take advantage of the flue arrangement under peculiar circumstances.

THE HOT-AIR ENGINE AND THE ETHER ENGINE IN FRANCE, -The THE HOT-AIR ENGINE AND THE ETHER ENGINE IN FRANCE.—The hot-air engine, one of Mr. Erickson's engines, has been sent to France to prevent the exply of his French patent. It has been set to work at the estan'-leatment of Messra. Mazeline, and a pamphlet on the subject has been iscued by Mons. E. Sanuel Lissignol, the manager of the establishment. The eyinder is about 4 feet 6 in. "Mancter, and the feeding cylinder inverted over it, 4 feet diameter. Both cylinders as connected together, and have the same stroker—iz, 8 in. At 36 revolutions per minute, the indicated power by the friction brake is only 3 horses, instead of 10 horses, its nominal power. This great loss of power Mr. Lissignol attributes to the numerous leak-lyes and mal-arrangement generally of the machine. He proposes, as the first step Nowards improvement, to make the cylinder double-acting, and to avoid heating the bottom of the cylinder, by the use of a boiler or generator, based on the seme principle as the regenerator, and composed of wire gauze. The wire gauze for the regenerator, and composed of wire gauze. The wire gauze for the regenerator is about 1-20th of an inch in diameter, and the meshes about ½ in square. The reason given for sending such an imperfect machine is, that the parent was industry of expiring, and that there was not time to make a better one. This is to be regretted, as the invention is obviously of that class that requires great care in the "bringing np" and should not needlessly be exposed to the chance of failure. The Government have appointed a member of one of the Murine Boards to make a report on the subject.

have appointed a member of one of the Marine Boards to make a report on the subject.

DUTREMELAY'S ETHER ENGINE.—This invention, which was introduced a few years ago into England, but did not, I believe, make any progress, has been quietly proceeding in France, and a steamboat has been regularly running on this principle between Marseilles and Algeria. It has also been applied to one of the Government steamers, giving an economy of some 40 to 60 per cent. of fuel over ample steam engines of the best construction. Instead of condensing the exhausted seam from an engine by injection, Mr. Dutremblay employs a tubular condenser, the cooling medium being ether or chloroform. This rapidly absorbs the calorie, and becomes vaporised at a considerable pressure, and this vapour is employed in another cylinder, similar to that for steam, but of larger dimensions. The vapour exhausted from the cylinders is also condensed in a tubular condenser, in which water is used, and, after being condensed, is employed over again to condense the steam. As a reservoir is employed to contain the vapour of either, the two cylinders may be placed as in a steamboat, with the cranks at right angles to each other. These experiments have proved so satisfactory, that the system is about to be carried out on an extended scale in several large steam vessels in course of construction,—Artigan.

NEW WATER AND STEAM GUAGE.—At the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mr. W. C. Grimes exhibited his improved form of Combined Water and Steam Guage. The invention, in its original form, having been subject to several inconveniences, Mr. Grimes was led to further experiments, which had resulted in the present instrument. The manometer or steam guzge, differed from other close-top guages in the form of the giass tube, which is heremade large below, and gradually contracting in diameter to the top, where it is finished in a small bulb; the object of which is orender the graduations of the scale more uniform. The ordinary closed-np guage is open to the objection that, from its uniform diameter, the graduations become smaller as the pressure is higher; while, for convenience in practice, the indications should be more distinct under high pressure. This object is attained by the form given by Mr. Grimes to his tubos. The gauge for showing the water level in the boiler consisted of an arraignment similar to that of a barometer, the cup communicating with the boiler by a tube entering it a point just above the water level, and kept by condensation constantly full of water. The inner tube was connected also with the given by Mr. Grimes to his tubes. The gauge for showing the water level in the boiler consisted of an arraingement similar to that of a barometer, the cup communicating with the boiler by a tube entering at a point just above the water level, and kept by condensation constantly full of water. The inner tube was connected also with the boiler by a pipe entering below the lowest water level; consequently, by suitable graduation of meccury in the cup and tube, so that it should stand at the anne height at the lowest water level in the boiler consistent with safety, the rise of water above this point would be indisated in the gauge by the rise in the inner column; and in general terms any alteration of level in the boiler would be distinctly indicated in the gauge by a corresponding rise or fall, equivalent to about 1.3th the alteration in the boiler. The action of the gauge of course depended on the different weights of the column; and water in the two pipes, and was entirely independent of the direction taken by the pipes, their length, or the relative heights of the boiler and gauge. This instrument is aircady applied in several pipees in the vicinity, and is understood to operate well; while its form, and the ingensity displayed in the contention, were generally admired by members present.—Journal of the Pranktin Institute.

\*\*Exercity\*\* — The Correctional of Taxin saves at the supers in the superstructure.

ELECTRICITY.—The Correspondence of Turin says:—"A new and ingenious application of electricity has been much spoken of here lately. The Chevalier Bonelli, of this place, director of the Sardinian telegraphs, has invented electric vaving machines, destined to replace with advantage the frames a la Jacquard, for wearing figured stuffs. Details are as yet wanting respecting this invention, which appears destined to produce a great change in industrial matters."

### OPENING OF A NEW COAL FIELD IN STAFFORDSHIRE

An important ceremony took place at Cannock, on Thursday—the formal opening of a new coal field in that locality. The event is interesting and worthy of especial natice, if it was only because of the fact, that coal has been discovered to abound in large quantitics over an immense territory at a time when the commodity is scarce and dear—dearer than it has been for many years; and because of the peculiarities over an immense territory at a time when the commodity is scarce and dear—dearer than it has been for many years; and because of the peculiarities of this island: anyboly at all familiar with the old coach road to Liverpool from the metropolis would be sure to point to Cannock Chase as one of the most noticeable things remembered of that journey; from Lichfield to Rugby, and far away to Stafford, miles and miles of unfenced, black, dreary, desolate moor. Nothing grew there: the crown held its own, and the old chieftain, the Marquis of Anglesey, held his own, and locked out from his old castle in that dark region on the unproductive waste. For Cannock Chase grew not even herbage enough for a sheepwalk, and people of our day, inheriting the opinion of those who have gone before them for many ages, shunned Cannock for its unproductive, ungenial soil, never dreaming of its hidden wealth. Now it has been discovered that all that cheerless desert is one vast coal field, embracing within its bowds millions upon millions of tone of coal, and the Marquis of Anglessy, the chief lord of the soil, with his sidy ears upon his head, opened with ceremony this new industrial hive. The almost universal application of sistem-power, that is daily so much on the increase, and constantly requiring such a large supply of coals, which, added to the increasing consumption for manufacture and domestic purposes and the production of gas, induces one to look upon the means of obtaining an economical and regular yield of that article as being second in importance only to that of an ample supply of corn. Means adopted for securing this necessary object become a matter of interest to every member of the commany. The three contracts of the contract and to the colliery potentio worthy of especial nation, if it was only because of the fact that coal has been discovered to abound in large quantities over an immense territory at

into the boats.

The trucks for the railway trade are of the ordinary construction. The works have recently been visited by a deputation from the canal company, and by several gentlemen engaged in mining operations, who have expressed great satisfaction with the perfect arrangements for carrying out the undertaking on a gigantic scale.

# THE COSMOS INSTITUTE.

Resuming the remarks we made in our Journal of the 27th August, we shall take the opportunity of pointing out some features which more particularly interest our readers. We may observe, that though obliged to take the form of a share company, in order to obtain the necessary Act of take the form of a share company, in order to obtain the necessary Act of Incorporation, it is, what its name implies, a public and literary institution, and the persons called shareholders are the members. Although a considerable income is purchased of Mr. Wyld, Lord Stanley, and the other leading men who are taking an active part in its promotion, have determined to limit the interest paid to 5t. per cent. per annum, all surplus income being devoted to the promotion of science. On the one hand, no one will be encouraged to subscribe largely with the view to an investment; and on the other, although with the view of admitting some persons of limited means, holders of a 1t. share will have personal admission, the number of such will be very restricted. The advantages of a personal nature will be given in proportion to the subscription. Thus, a holder of (say) 10 shares will be allowed to take into the institution his wife, or some lady of his family. The meetings, conversaciones, loctures, and receptions will be of a very attractive character, and every endeavour will be used to increase the personal privileges of members. We understand, too, that as the shares will not be allotted like a joint-stock company, those which may not be forthwith allotted will only be allotted on an increased scale. At present, applicants for five shares, of 5t., can obtain memberships, but the intention is, very soon, not to admit members holding less than 20t. One great object the council have in view beyond the formation of libraries, news-rooms of colonial and foreign papers, mineralogical and other museums, libraries, and other accessories, is to embrace two national objects—the geography of the colonies in the widest sense, and the topography of Great Britan and Ireland. In the former point of view. In this extensive undertaking, already in progress, geology, mining, and mineralogy are necessarily embraced. The following rough classification may convey some notion of what is proposed to be accomplished:—

Topography of Great B Incorporation, it is, what its name implies, a public and literary institu-

to effect improvements or carry on works in any locality.
PUBLIC WORKS.—Plans of railways, canals, turnpike ls, turnpike and other roads,

PUBLIC WORKS.—Plans of railways, canals, turnplike and other roads, street plans, gas plans, water supply mains, sewage lines.

HYDRAULIC ENGINERRING.—This will embrace the following objects:
—Hydrography: General collection of charts of all nations.—Harbours: Plans, charts, and soundings of harbours, from the earliest surveys, plans and projects of improvements.—Tides and Currents: Maps and observations.—Shoals and Sandbanks: Maps, charts, and observations, showing their increase, decrease, or movement.—Lighthouses: Plans and charts.—Rivers: Maps, soundings, and sections of rivers and river bods.—Drainage: Plans of general, arterial, and local drainage.—Embankments and Reclamations of Land: Plans of embankments, waste lands, &c., and projects for the roclamation of land from the sea or from rivers.

GEOLOGICAL AND MYNING DEPARTMENT.—Geology, Ordnance Geological Survey, foreign geological surveys and maps, United States public surveys, local geological sarveys.—Mines: Maps and plans of mines, quarries, mineral workings, and deposits.

It will be observed that part of these of the plan of the Cosmos Institute has induced the promise of many valuable collections. Plans

which are now lumbering in the offices of engineers and surveyors will in the Institute find a quitable repository, of which the donors will have the full honour and advastage. In this manner, many valuable plans which have been neglected will be presented for reference, and the Institute look for support from this class of professional men, and more particularly from the proprietors of mines, mining managers, and mineral surveyors. It will be seen, therefore, that the value of the Institute is shortened or lengthened, and the arms of the great he springs allows lengthened to a corresponding degree. The action of the springs allows the governor to act quickly to a moderate degree, and more particularly from the proprietors of mines, mining managers, and mineral surveyors. It will be seen, therefore, that the value of the Institute is shortened or lengthened, and the arms of the great he springs allows the governor to act quickly to a moderate degree, and the importance in many operations, and in every case it is worth attending to many operations, and in every case it is worth attending to many operations.

We would, therefore, recommend a fair trial to be given to Mr. Joes's a surveyors. It will be seen, therefore, that the value of the Institute is shortened or lengthened to a corresponding degree. The action of the arms of the springs allows the springs allows the springs allows the springs allows the properties of the springs allows to find a corresponding degree. The action of the great head of the springs allows the spri the full honour and advantage. In this manner, many valuable plans which have been neglected will be presented for reference, and the labours of many ingenious men will be preserved. The Council of the Institute look for support from this class of professional men, and more particularly from the proprietors of mines, mining managers, and mineral surveyors. It will be seen, therefore, that the value of the Institute is not to be measured by the present capital of 50,000t., even including the advantageous bargain made with Mr. Wyld, for very large donations will be made of collections of all kinds, and funds will be raised for specific purposes. Within a very few years the value of the Institute and its property will be above 100,000t.

### IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

essed, on Thursday, a trial of a new portable steam-engine, constructed by Messrs. Medwin and Hall, of the Blackfriars-road, which is undoubtedly a vast improvement, and must, if we mistake not, cause a complete revolution in mining operati as. Anymine now requiring steampower can obtain that important auxiliary in a few weeks. Our columns continually testify to the delays in surface operations, arising either from the difficulty in obtaining masons, or oven when the engine-house is completed, the time that is lost in the erection of efficient machinery. It is well known that the portable engines generally used are worked by locomotive boilers, which are liable to get out of order, and thus cause vexatious delay and expense. In Messra Medwin and Hall's this complaint is not likely to occur. The whole of the motional parts are fixed on the boiler, including a pump to feed it, and a fly-wheel, which may be used as a band-wheel, or the power applied in any other way. The boiler is different from any other, being what is termed the "horse shoe." The present engine has been constructed for the Old Trewether Consolidated Mining Company, and was started in the presence of several members of the committee; it is called a 20-horse power, although capable of being driven to 25. The speed was 60 strokes per minute, but at one time was increased to 70, and performed the work in such an admirable manner that not the slightest vibration is perceptible. It consumes about 6 lbs. of coal per hour per horse-power, and the total weight is only 8 tons. The Old Trewether Company intend sending it to the mine by railroad, and confidently expect to have the water in fork three weeks after its arrival. At the time of the shaft filling with water there were 35 tons of antimony, which, as the company intend is multipated in a shaft of the remainer of the shaft filling with water there were 35 tons of antimony, which, as the company intend sending it to the mine by railroad, and confidently expect to any part of the mine at a trifling expense. We understand the Great Duchy Silver-Lead Mine hired one structed by Messrs. Medwin and Hall, of the Blackfriars-road, which is undoubtedly a vast improvement, and must, if we mistake not, cause a

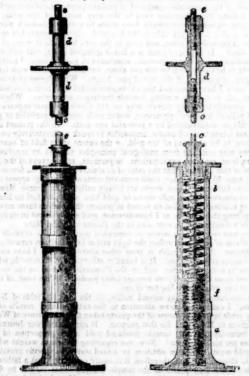
The following letter has been received, from Capt. W. Verran, respect-

The following letter has been received, from Capt. W. Verran, respecting this steam-engine:

Old Trewether Consolidated Mining Company, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street. General Research and Control of the Constitution of the C

### JONES'S PATENT GOVERNOR REGULATOR

The acknowledged defects of the ordinary governor have led to the invention of numerous arrangements having the same object, many of which are distinguished quite as much by their complexity as by their ingenuity. Amongst these we may reckon the use of air-pumps, air vanes, &c., the expense of which has always formed an obstacle to their general adoption, even where their performance was satisfactory. The fault of theordinary governor is that it flies from one extreme to the other, and that, if an engine runs away, for example, the steam is shut completely off, and the engine brought up, so as to induce a re-action in the contrary direction; and this oscillation often continues for some time, especially in engines where the fly-wheels are not very heavy, or the speed great. With a view of remedying this defect, Mr. W. Jones, a practical engineer, has devised an addition to the ordinary governor, which reduces these differences of speeds, and allows of the governor being virtually lengthened or shortened, and thus renders it capable of performing its functions properly, when the speed of the engine is purposely diminished or increased. vention of numerous arrangements having the same object, many of which



It consists of two springs, one for compression and the other for extension; and the action of the governor is regulated by these springs, through the lever with which the connection is usually made between the governor and throttle-valve: a is the spring for extension, fastened to the bottom of a small cylinder, f, bolted to the floor, or other convenient place; b is the spring to resist compression, placed in the same cylinder, but pressing against the cover; e v is the rod connecting the governor gear with the springs—it is made fast to the lower one, and presses a washer at its lower end against the upper one; e is a rod hanging down from the governor lever, and connected to e by a socket, d, screwed with a right and

stance between the rod

# THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A CARAGO

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A REAL POOR PATENTED INVENTIONS;

WITH FRACTICAL INVENTIONS FOR GATASING LETTERS PATENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—BY MICHAEL MOURAND AND CO.

The United States of America, as a field for the introduction of European invention, seem to have been heretofore almost entirely overlooked, or but very partially cultivated. While inventors have not hesitated to expend large sums to secure patents in England, and in other European countries, where it is very difficult to bring new inventions into general use, they have, in comparatively few cases, sugalty presents in England, and in other European countries, where it is very difficult to bring new inventions into general use, they have, in comparatively for cases, sugalty presents in the speedy introduction of the improvement. The immense demand for labour-switch in the speedy introduction of the improvement. The immense demand for labour in a new country, and its consequent light price, are prominent among the causes which give encouragement to the introduction of labour-switg machinery into every department of industry. The American Union is divides into 31 states, and these which give encouragement to the introduction of labour-switg machinery into every department of industry. The American Union is divided into 31 states, and these which give entry in the part of the calculation of industry. The American Union is divided into 31 states, and these to dispose of the right for a single state or country, if it be desired; and thus the purchase of the right over a territory comparatively so mand, incurs but little risk, while the patentes is liberally rewarded by the aggregate of many sales. As an azample of the readiness with which new inventions are patromal, incurs but little risk, while the patentes is liberally rewarded by the aggregate of many sales. As an azample of the readiness with which new inventions are patromal, incurs but little risk, while the patron of the fact of the fact

The requirements of the law to be fulfilled by each applicant, before an examination of his invention can be commenced, are as follows:—

1. A petition must be presented to the Commisioner of Patents, praying for the grant of letters patent, and stating that the applicant has complied with the requirements of the law.

2. The applicant must make oath or affirmation, that he does verily believe that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; and that he does not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used; and also of what country he is a citizen. This affirmation or oath may be made before any minister, consul or commercial agent, holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public of this country.

3. The applicant must deliver a written description of his invention, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same, in such clear and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same; and shall particularly specify that which he claims as his own invention or discovery. The specification must be accompanied by duplicate drawings (one of which may be a tracing on tissue paper or glazed muslin), where the nature or the case admits of drawings. One of the drawings should be on stout paper, for preservation and reference in the office. The other accompanies the patent when issued, and forms a part of it. The drawings should be signed by the applicant and two witnesses. Where the case does not admit of drawings, as where the invention or discovery is of a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition, should be sent in sufficient quantity for experiment.

5. In all sases which admit of a representation by model, the applicant shall furnish one of a size not exceeding one cubic foot, if it be possible t

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph is, we are told, in a fair way of execution. Some contracts have just been entered into for the construction of the materials that are to become the vehicle of intercommunication between Europe and Africa; and it is confidently believed that before the end of next year the electric fluid will be travelling to and five, over land and under water, in the service of commerce and civilisation. "Yast (says a correspondent) as the importance of the present line is, the magnitude of its usefulness will increase a hundred-fold when its contemplated continuation to India shall have been carried out. Six thousand miles of telegraph now under contruction in India, conveying the thoughts and wants of 120,000,000 of our fellow men, will be brought within a few hours of our own door. The multifarious and complicated relations of that immense empire with the mother country will find a taily, nay, hourly, expression through the slient yet elequent wires that will soon be established between Bombay and the coast of Africa. Although the various States through whose lands the line must puss are willing to lend all facilities and supports to the undertaking, yet the arrangements necessary to establish the concern on a sound and safe basis, in a commercial point of view, require time and consideration. Independently of the vast Indian connexion in prespect, the same company has already rendered to the mercantle community in this country, and in France and Italy, a very considerable service, by bringing the best of the Mediterranean See within the electric effect. Henceforth navigators by sail, or by steam, need no longer travel to a continental port in order to communicate with their friends or principals in Europe; but passing by and stopping a few hours at a their first of the Mediterranean See which it here is the first of the Mediterranean See which the electric effects. Henceforth navigators by sail, or by steam, need no longer travel to a continental port in orde or by steam, need no longer travel to a continental port in order to communicate with their friends or principals in Europe, but passing by and stopping a few hours at a port in the island of Sardinia, they can send their tidings and receive their instructions from London, Liverpoot, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Hamburg, Amsterdam, or any other commercial place in Europe. Thus British enterprise has been and is leading onwards the stream of civilisation; and we may say that, supported as it is by the European public, it is the only successful and permanent conqueror of the world.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S EXPERIMENTS IN BLASTING CONTINUED .- After a CAPTAIN NORTON'S EXPERIMENTS IN BLASTING CONTINUED.—After a series of experiments, it is found that, for blasting rocks, it is best to place over the powder charge a plug of deal of the same diameter as the bore, and about 3 or 4 in. long, having its lower end hollowed out for about 1½ in., and of a cone form; a broadheaded iron tack, or nail, is faxed in the sentence its upper end; the lower percussion-cap of the short cartridge rests on the head of this tack. The length of the short cartridge is suot by in. over than the diameter of the bore, and the fire from the short cartridge is sure to pass between the sides of the plug and the rock, and to fire the powder charge below the plug or wooden tamping. In blasting timber, such as the large roots of trees, no plug or tamping is necessary; the percussion pill-box is in this case used instead of the short percussion artridge, the two rammer fitting air tight, doing the duty of a tamping. The iron or steel pillar is no longer used in terming the cartridge or blasting charge. In using the short percussion cartridge, a blow is required to ignite it, but in using the percussion pill-box a crush is sufficient to fighite it. In this latter case a plank of timber, raised at one end about 4 in. above the head of the iron rammer, and then allowed to fall on it, will fire the percussion mixture, and explode the blasting charge.

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TWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

PAYMENT AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

of FIVE OF PARENEST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST,

to FIVE OF PARENEST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST,

1833, WAS RECOMMENDED.

1834, WAS RECOMMENDED.

1836, WAS RECOMMENDED.

Ditto 1Ditto 20 shares.
Ditto 50 shares.
O have paid up the wher annum) upon

cent. per annum) upon £10 per share.

By order of the Board,

RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Compa am-street, London, Sept. 1853.

UCCA AND PISTOJA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FIRST NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH CALL of ONE POUND per share, on the preference shares of this company, will fall DUE on Monday, the 19th inst., and that the same is to be PAID at the banking house of Mesra, Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand. The bankers' receipts, together with the share certificates, must be left at the new offices of the company, 33, Cannon-street, City, in order that the receipt, endorsed on the certificates, may be signed by the agent of the company. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls not paid on the 19th inst.

H. MACKENZIE, Agent to the Company. 35, Cannon-street, City, Sept. 10, 1853.

tt paid on the 19th inst.

33, Cannon-street, City, Sept. 10, 1853.

N.B. In case of non-payment of the calls on any of the shares for 15 days after th inst., such shares will, by the constitution of the company, become forfeited

ASSAU MINING COMPANY.—SHARES in the above company will find a PURCHASER on application to "T.," Mining Journal office, 26

ARKWYN AND CARWALSICK TIN MINES.-WANTED, ARRWY A AND UARWALDIUR TIM MINES.—WANTED, for the above MINES, a NEW STEAM-ENGINE, of 40-horse power (on the adensing principle), adapted for pumping and winding, with boiler, winding gear, lance-bob, connecting-rods, &c., complete. The same to be erected and set to work thin 10 weeks from date of order.—Tenders, stating price, &c., will be received till Wednesday, the 14th September inst, addressed to the secretary, at the offices the company, 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London.

By order of the Board,
ALFRED JEFFREE, Sec. 1

UNDRUM LEVEL LEAD AND SILVER MINES.—
FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED SHARES in these valuable mines, at £1 per
to (the company is composed of 2000 shares), which are offered with the view
of asing the capital of the company. There has been several lodes cut bearing lead,
or less, and altogether the whole of the workings bear a very promising apmee. Ample water-power at all seasons for pumping or crushing. Labour is low: more or less, and molecular tale whole of the working over a very profile of the popular of the lead from the mines to the amelting-works in Flintshire will be about 6, per ton.—For ny further information, and to treat for the same apply to Mr. E. Pickering, Mineral and Civil Engineer, Ruabon.

THE CRAIGWEN MINING ASSOCIATION

In 10,000 parts or shares of £1 each.

10s. per part of share to be paid upon allotment—No liability whatever.

(See rules and regulations.)

Prospectuses and shares may be had upon application to Mr. John Mossop, share broker, Pinners Hall, Old Broad-street.

Extract from Capt. Paull's report, of Aug. 20, 1853:—"The lode in the deep adit level is now from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fin., with a very promising appearance indeed. I think the chances of success are great."

WEST WHEAL ARTHUR (COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD).

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

In 5000 shares of life, each, to be paid on allotment.
Conducted on the "Coer-nook Perscepter."

Secretary—Mr. W. H. Brumby.

OFFICES,—No. 1. BRIDGE STREET, BATH.

This valuable property is held under a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues. It is situated at the south foot of the Hingston granite range, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, having Wheal Langford and Cotchill Consols on the west, Hingston Down Consols and Calstock United Mines on the north; Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, Wheal Edward, Calstock Consols, and Wheal Zion on the east, and Wheal Zion and Arthur Consols on the south.

The sett is about half a mile square, in which nine copper and four silver-lead lodes have been discovered, and are intersected by three large cross-courses.

The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is pronounced by some of the best practical miners in the neighbourhood as being unsurpassed in the locality.

The important discovery, within the last fortnight, of a fine copper lode 8 ft wide, producing rocks of ore, composed of copper, mundie, and spar, at a depth of 8 fathoms from surface, has greatly enhanced the value of the property, and placed it almost beyond a speculation, and as three-lifths of the shares are already taken up, an early application is necessary from persons desiring a good investment.

Prospectuses, with plan and reports, may be obtained at the office of the secretary; or of Mr. B. P. Lemon, broker, North Paradle, Bath.

N.B.—NO FURTHER APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after

NO FURTHER APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after

the 25th inst., and the allotment will take place immediately.

TREGONEBRIS AND CARNEBONE FAT-WORK TIN MINING COMPANY, WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

To be conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."

In 15,000 parts, or shares, of \$1 each, to be paid upon allotment.

C. R. THOMPSON, Eaq., 25, Great Tower-street.

P. W. CARTER, Esq., 25, Great Tower-street.

P. W. CARTER, Esq., 13, Basinghall-street.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Londow and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.

MINING ERGRES—B. F. Eatten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street; George Spratley, Eq., 2, Whichester-buildings, Great Winchester-street.

MANAGER AT THE MINISS—Capt. James Crase.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 38, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 38, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained
to I large area, held under a lease from the Ducky of Cornwall, for a term of
one years from June, 1852, in the well-known mining district of Wendron,
of Cornwall, at 1-13th dues. The mines are bounded on the west by Wheal
meth north-west by Wendron Consols, and on the north by Porkellis United
There are six lodes on the Tregonebris sett, and which are very rich and
ive. The Pat-work Mines are about 250 fms. south-east of Tregonebris. There
lodes in this sett within a short distance of each other, known to be very profrom which they take their name -Pat-work lodes. There are also several
des in this sett.
sines have been inspected by Cant. William Texason.

er lodes in this sett.

he mines have been inspected by Capt. William Teague, manager of the Porkelli

ted Mine, and by Capt. James Crase, manager of the Gwallen Mine.

rospectuses may be had, and application for shares made, at the offices of the com

y, where a plan of the property and the original reports can be seen; and also at

brokers, George Spratley, Eq., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street;

to B. P. Batten, Esq., i, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES herein can be RECEIVED after NESDAY, the 14th inst.—38, King-street, Cheapside, Sept. 7, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.—38, King-street, Cheapside, Sept. 7, 1853.

THE WILLOUGHBY LEAD WINESTORY.

To be conducted upon the "Cost-sook Painctrex," by which the liability is limited to the interest held by each shareholder.

20,600 parts, or shares, of £2 10s. each.—Deposit 10s. per share.

Lease for 21 years from Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, with power to renew.

COMMITTEE OF MANGEMENT.

The Hon. Capt. GRAVES, Gravesend House, Devonport.

Licat. Colonel THOMPSON, R.E., Middle Scotland-yard.

EDWARD HOBHOUSE, Eq., Lowndes-street, Beigrave-square.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, Eq., Edwond, N.B.

THOMAS H. BUETON CROSSE, Eq., William-street, Lowndes-square.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, Eq., Edwond, K.B.

SOLICIORS—Mesers, Miller and Horn, 7s, King William-street.

SOLICIORS—Mesers, Miller and Horn, 7s, King William-street.

OFFICES,—No. 22, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE.

The district in the neighbourhood of the above mine has been celebrated from the remotest period for the abundance and richness of its lodes of lead, and traces are everywhere to be seen of the operations of the Romans, who seem to have chosen it as likely to be the most profitable for amining adventure; and that they were rewarded by success is proved beyond a doubt, by the size and magnitude of the remains of their anolent workings, and by the particles of one still left on the walls of the lodes that were worked by them. Moreover, it has been and is a common custom for the peasanty to add to their means of living by digging (for such is literally the fact) out and selling lead, which everywhere abounds in this highly-mineralised country.

The sett of the Willoughby Mines is most extensive, and is of an oval form, comprising about 150 acres, traversed by a great number of lodes, many of which have been opened, and found to bear very rich deposits and leaders of lead.

The ect of the Willoughby Mines is most extensive, and is of an oval form, comprising about 150 acres, traversed by a great number of lodes, many of which have been opened, and found to bear very rich deposits and leaders of lead.

This enterprise offers every security for safe and lucrative investment, being as much as possible devoid of the speculative character which attaches to mining in general, and differs from ordinary adventures, by its object being the development of well-acceptained and rich deposits of ore, and not the prosecution of unworked and survived folice.

neral, and differs from organity adventures, by its objects only differs from organity and not the prosecution of unworked and untried lodes.

The facilities for working these mines are permanent and convenient, as from the eastern or western side of the mountain seep levels may be driven to intersect the lodes at various commanding stations, thus opening ground for raising lead equal to any of the large and protable undertakings in Cardiganshire and Flintshire.

The turnplic road is a quarter of a mile below the entrance of the principal level, and the waste ground between will prove a most convenient spot for washing and dressing the ore, the earriage of which, thence to Trefeu Quay, will not exceed 3s. per ton. The proposed deposit of 10s, per share has been calculated to be amply sufficient for commencing the necessary operations; and it may be asserted that before the mines have been at work but a short time, large profits must certainly accrue to the shareholders.

the mines have been at work out a suor time, mage prome must be sharcholders.

Reports, made by the most eminent geologists and agents of the day, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Joseph J. W. Watson, F.G.S.: Samuel Cardozo, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Gibbs; and Capt. George Davey; together with plans and surveys, may be seen at the offices of the company, as also specimens of the ores. Applications for shares in the awal form, and prospectuses may be made to the secretary at the offices of the company, and to the sollcitors.

Specimen No. 1.—Lead 75 per cent., or 15 cwts. 22 lbs. of metal to the ton of ore.

Specimen No. 2.—Lead 75 per cent., or 15 cwts. 22 lbs. of metal to the ton of ore.

Specimen No. 3.—Ross 75 per cent., or 15 cwts. 22 lbs. of metal to the ton of ore.

Specimen No. 3.—For silver.—4000 grs. fine metal gave 200 grs., equal to 16 ors.

4 wts. 16 grs. of silver in the ton of ore.

Signed, JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Ph.D., M.E., F.G.S.

Stannaries of Cornwall-In the Vice-Warden's Court.

Between WILLIAM RICHARDS (Plaintiff) and HENRY JAMES BOLDING (Defendant).

IN RE LELANT CONSOLS MINE. 63 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 2d day of September inst., a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Pearce's Royal Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 21st of September inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING TWO (256ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, and the like parts, or shares, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE. For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Rodd, Darke, and Cornish, plaintiff's solicitors, Penzanec; or to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 7, 1833.

CORNWALL.-TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS. ORNWALL.—TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS.—
TO BE LET, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, with immediate possession, all those substantially-built and spacious erections, situate in the Borough of Truro, and known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING. WORKS, lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, comprising all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black ith daily; together also with a commodious YARD opposite the same, and a QUAY therein, immediately abutting on the Truro tidal river, which is navigable for craft of considerable burthen. The works have been recently constructed at great expense, on the most approved plan; are within easy distance of productive tin mines; and afford unusual facilities for obtaining coals and shipping tin and other merchandise.

Applications (from principals only) to be made to Mr. Samuel Moyle, Bosvigo-house, Truro, august 31, 1853.

ERY EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PREMISES, comprising numerous BUILDINGS, and about 6 acres of LAND, in
the City of Bristol.—TO EE SOLD, either together or separately, the ST. PHILLIPS
IRONWORKS, situated close to the Great Western, Midland, and Exeter Railways,
having a water frontage of 1150 ft. The buildings are on a large scale, and were used
by the late owners for engineering purposes; have been recently errored in a superfor manner, of the best materials, and may be easily converted into several and separate suitable premises for a soap house, chemical works, brewery, tan yard, cotton,
flax, saw, or grist mill, or any manufactory requiring extent, securing to each valuble water frontage.

The portion constituting the forges and smithies of the long-established firm of
Acramans and Co. cannot be improved on; it has a water-dock within the premises,
and coal can be obtained within a few hundred yards—altogether presenting a singularly advantageous opportunity to re-establish the lucrative business carried on by
the late proprietors in this department.

For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors,
Bristol; or to Edwin Naish, auctioneer, 7, North-street, Bristol.

CASTLE EDEN COLLIERY, TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE YERY EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PRE

CASTLE EDEN COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CASTLE EDEN COLLIERY, TO BE SOLD. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CASTLE EDEN COLLIERY, situated 5½ miles from Hartiepool, in the county of Durham, comprising the entire PLANT of WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, STOCK of all descriptions, PITMEN'S COTTAGES, excluding the Contract of the Country of Durham, comprising the entire PLANT of WINDING and This colliery produces a first-class steam coal, well known by the name of "Hartiepool West Hartley." At present, the steam coal seam only is being worked, to the extent of about 110,000 tons annually. The powers of production may, at very little expense, be increased to from 150,000 to 200,000 tons annually. In addition to the steam coal seam, there are the High Main and Hutton seams, which form a good household coal. The extent of royalty at present under lease is 1500 acres, adequate to supply an annual sale of 160,000 tons of coals for upwards of 60 years.—Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. John Taylor, Haswell Colliery, Durham.—Sept. 8, 1853.

TEAM ENGINES—COALBROOK MINES.—TO BE SOLD, A DOUBLE-ACTING CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILER complete, exclinater 384 in., 6 ft. stroke, metallic fixtures—ail in good condition.

Also, TWO HIGH-PRESSURE NON-CONDENSING ENGINES, cylinder of cach 12 in. in diameter; one fitted for pumping, the other for winding, boiler for both. The Conlibrook Mines are situated in the county Tipperary, within nine miles of Thurles, and 12 of Kilkenny Bailway Stations, and 19 from Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel Navigation.

mel Navigation.

The above engines are offered for the sums of £400, £200, and £100 respectively, as they now stand, in consequence of the owner having executed a lease of the mines, and being obliget to part with them within a limited period.

For further particulars apply to Messrs, Marshall and Tuthill, 9, Queen-street, Westminster, London; Henry Langley, Esq., Coalbrook, New Birmingham, county Tipperary; and to Daniel Litton and Hewson, 11, Fleet-street, Dublin.

FOR SALE,—A NEW HIGH PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE of 18-ALE,—A NEW HOLL PRESSURE SIEM-ENOUGH of 12-horse nominal power, on independent bed-plate and framing, fitted will cold-water and feed pumps, water heater, governor, &c., complete; together with large CORNISH BOILER, fitted with furnace and bars, water-gauge, cocks, pipes and connections of every kind, complete. Also, a quantity of 3-in. BRIGHT SHAFT ING, with hangers, brasses, and bolts; a variety of TURNED PULLIES, &c.—Apply to Mr. Delany, Cambridge Wharf, Thames Bank Premises, Pimlico.

COPPER SPECIMENS.—FOR SALE, in One Lot, several hundred weight of extraordinarily RICH SPECIMENS of COPPER, in pieces of vaus sizes...Apply by letter, addressed to Mr. H. Nesbitt, Allhallows Chambers, mbard-street, London.

WANTED,—A FEW THOUSAND TONS of DEVONSHIRE of CORNISH IRON ORE.—Apply, stating terms, to "J. O.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE ADVERTISERS, having an extensive acquaintance with the MAKERS of LAND, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, and MANU-FACTURERS in Glasgow and the West of Sectiond, are open to take AGENCIES for the SALE of ARTICLES used by such parties.—Address, "A. and B. 919," Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS .- EXCEEDINGLY PROMISING MINING ENTERPRISE.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of NEGOCIATING with a FEW INDIVIDUALS for WORKING a very valuable MINING PROPERTY, which has yielded hundreds of tons of copper ore at a shallow depth, and is situate in the best mineral district, lying between some of the greatest productive mines in the county of Cornwall. It joins Wheal Ellen, Wheal Music, and the old Wh. Charlotte, which have yielded a profit of more than £500,000. The incoming party will derive the benefit arising from £5000 or £6000 worth of work done, in bringing in and clearing adits, and sinking engine and other shafts for drawing, resultation, &c. A capital of £4000 or £5000 would be an ample sum to purchase and erect a steam-engine of sufficient power to draw the water, and also to bring the mine into a full state of working. A prospectus, with reports from Capt. William Boundy (of Wheal Eller Capt. William Thomas (of East Pool), and all other particulars had, and plan and sections of the mine seen, on application to Mr. William Bray, Chaeewater, Cornwall.

O CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a SHARE in a VALUABLE PATENT, which has upwards of 12 years yet to run. It is already in full operation, and producing very good returns, which may be greatly extended. Or the divertiser would be willing to enter into arrangements with a gentleman of energy take the management of the business during his absence from this country, as he compelled to go abroad, which is the sole cause of the present advertisement didress, "P. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

O ENGINEERS, &c.—WANTED, for the TALIESIN SILVER-LEAD COMPANY, a 36-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE.—Apply to Mr. Bacon Moorgate-street, City.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, BITUMINOUS, STEAM, and ANTHRACITE COAL, in the counties of GLAMORGAN, CARMARTHEN and PEMBROKE.—Apply to Joshua Richardson, C.E., Neath.

BODMIN CONSOLS LEAD MINE, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.—These MINES having been KNOCKED, persons who have CLAIMS AGAINST the ADVENTURERS will please SEND them to the UNDER SIGNED, as the debts are to be paid forthwith, and the surplus-money distributed, D. G. GOATLEY, 75, Combined.

T. DAY UNITED MINES.—A MEETING of the shareholders in these mines will be HELD at the Account-house, on the mines, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at noon.

THOMAS FIELD and FRANCIS PRYOR, Purser and Manager.

By order, 23, Threadneedle-street, London, Sept. 9, 1853.

SHARES IN WHEAL HARRIETT, IN THE PARISH OF CAMBORNE.

R. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee, pursuant to the Rules of the Company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of Eagland, on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Twelve o'clock, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR FORFETTED SHARES in the WHEAL HARRIETT MIRK, situate in the rich mining district of Camborne, Cornwall, noon which RIETT MINE, situate in the rich mining district of Camborne, Cornwall, upo 27s. 6d. per share has been paid. To be sold free of all calls to the present Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Edward King, Esq., 27, Austinfria of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

MARKE VALLEY COPPER AND TIN MINING CO. (PAYING DIVIDENDS). MR. C. WARTON is directed by the trustees of the late Charles
Reynolds, Esq., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the
lith September, at Twelve o'clock, in Six Lots, THIRTY SHARES in the MARKE
ALLEY COPPER AND TIM MINES, near Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall,
upon which £4 10s. 6d. per share has been paid. Considerable improvement has taken
place within the last 12 months, and larger dividends may be fairly expected.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the principal botel, Liskeard; at the White HarSallsbury; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 35, Threadneedle-street.

BOSCASWELL DOWNS MINE, ST. JUST, IN PENWITH, NEAR PENZANCE, VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. BOSCASWELL DOWNS MINE, ST. JUST, IN PENWITH, NEAR PENZANCE, VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

R. BELLRINGER WILL SELI., BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the morning, at BOSCASWELL DOWNS MINE, in the parish of St. Just, the following excellent MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., a 34-in. steam pumping-engine 9 by 7½, ft. stroke, with two bollers, about 13 tons, nearly new; a 20-in. steam-whim, 8 by 7f. stroke, with a east-iron horizontal cage, and about 5 tons of boller, &c., complete; a 16-in. steam-stamps, with 7 tons of boller, axle for 18 heads, cast-iron frames, liferrs, &c., complete; 36 fms. of 8-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. of 6-in. ditto; 40 fms. of 5-in. ditto; 40 fms. of 5-in. ditto; 5, 7, and 6-in. H and top doorpieces; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. pumpe; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. and 5-in. minime 5-in. mi

CARDIGANSHIRE.—FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL VEINS.

IR. EDWARD WILLIAMS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Gogerdan Arms, in the town of Aberystwith, on Friday, September 30, 1853, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (subject to conditions then to be produced), Lot 1.—All that desirable FARM called

RHYDYRONNEN,
situate in the township of Caelan, in the parish of Llandhangel-geneu'rglyn, in the county of Cardigan, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Mason, with the valuable LEAD MINE thereon, which is now beling worked by a respectable company.

Lot 2.—The allotment made in respect of this farm under the

COLSFOCHNO INCLOSURE,
containing 4 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Llangynfelin, in the said county, now in the occupation of Mr. James Jones, of Goetro-fach.

The farm is situated within three miles of Talybont (through which place the mail and other coaches daily run), ten of Aberystwith and ten of Machynlleth. The lands of Matthew Davies, Eag., John Davies, Eag., David Pritchard, Eaq., the Rev. Lewis Hughes, and Mr. John Griffiths, respectively adjoin it.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. David Howell, solicitor, Machynlleth.

THE ENGINE BUILDING DEPARTMENT OF THE BEDLINGTON IRON-CARDIGANSHIRE.-FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL VEINS

THE ENGINE BUILDING DEPARTMENT OF THE BEDLINGTON IRON-WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE-MOST IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, IRON SHIPBUILDIERS, &c.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions to SELI,

BY AUCTION, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, the 3d October, 1853 (and not on Thursday, the 15th September, as before advertised), at Seven o'clock in the evening, on such conditions as will be then and there produced, the ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the well-known BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The situation is decidedly one of the most advantageous in the United Kingdom for engine and iron ship-building, being on the navigable River Blyth, and within three miles of the intended new docks on that river. The works are built on freehold land, and have hitherto been applied chiefly to locomotive, stationary, and raarine engine work; and consist of ENGINE. PACTORY, GASWORKS, WHARPS, SHEDS, IRON FOUNDRY, SMITHS' SHOPS, BOILER YARD, BRASS FOUNDRY, STOREHOUSE, AGENTS AND WORKMEN'S HOUSES, COTTAGES, &c. There are ironworks, with blast furnaces, immediately contiguous to the engineering establishment, manufacturing every discription of engine, forging, bar and boil tion, boiler plates, and which would be supplied at the lowest market value. Wages are moderate, and coals exceedingly cheap.—A plan of the works and estate may be seen at the offices of Mr. Wheatley Kirk, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-treet, Manchester; and Messers, Longridge and Co., 4, Mansis in House-place, London.

AT THE FAR-FAMED BEDLINGTON ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,

Sirk, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princesstreet, Manchester; and Messrs, Longridge and Co., 4, Mansi on House-place, London. AT THE FAR-FAMED BEDLINGTON ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDLINGTON, ON THE RIVER BLYTH, MEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

M. R. WHEATLEY KIRK has the high honour to announce that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietors, Messrs, Longridge and Co., to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, to be holden on Monday, 3d October, 1853 (and not on the 15th September, as before advertised), and many following days, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock, on the premises of their engine factories, known as the Bedlington Engine-works, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the whole of their magnificent, costly, and modern TOOLS, MACHINERY, PLANT, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, &c.

In the ENGINE FACTORIES may be enumerated about 50 lathes of the most modern construction, including very powerful and massive treble and double geared self-acting wheel; break, sliding, and serve cutting chuck and other lathes, on cast metal beds (by Whitworth, Lewis, and others); hand-lathes, of various sizes; shaping machines (by Nasunyth, Smith, Beacock, and Tannott, and others); planing machines (by Whitworth, Lewis, and others); magnificent slotting, boring, and drilling machines, of various descriptions, capable of taking in articles by the largest dimensions and calibre (by Stephenson, Nasmyth, and others); serving machines, nut shaping machines, wheel cutting and dividing engines (by Smith, Beacock, and Co, Leeds); slide and hand rests, vices and benches, drilling, turni g, planing, and other tools; maudrils, rack drills, catches, serveweys, chiesh, gauges in cases, and loose ditto, squares, straight edges, templates, surface-plates.

In the SMITHS' SHOPS:—Wought-iron cranes, various sizes; anvils, bellows, slake troughs, tongs, swages, hammers, drifts, &c.

In the BOILER SHED:—Purching and shearing machines, &c.

In the TANK SHED:—Rivetting machine (by Fair

In the COPPERSMITHS and BRASSPOUNDERS' SHOPS, all the various TOOLS in these departments.

The STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, &c., include one 45-horse high-pressure lever beam engine, bore of cylinder 22 in., and stroke 2 ft. 9 in.; with two high-pressure TUBULAR BOILERS, 15 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. diameter, flues through, mountings, &c.; one other boiler, 22 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. diameter. TWO HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, bore of cylinders 15 in., and stroke 2 ft. complete. ONE 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL ENGINE, bore of cylinder 12 in., stroke 17 ft. 6 in., eggs-ended boilff, &c., of the complete of the valuable bright and black wrought-iron shafting, mill graring, &c., fitted up in the best possible manner with pullies, wheels, pediestals, wall-boxes, hangers and brass steps, &c., MISCELLANEOUS:—Grindstones, in cast-iron frames and troughs; various screwing stocks, all the driving straps, iron boxes, tool boxes, cupboards, mechanics' and joiners' benches, bogies, large and small; hand and other carts, ladders, ropes, blocks, chains, of all sizes; wood sheds, diltic covered with iron, locomotive and boiler waggons, screw jacks, seales, and beams, all the gas-fittings, fixtures in various rooms, desks, counters, shelving, &c.

Full particulars in estalogues, which are being prepared, and may be had, one week before the sale, at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; Mining Journal office, London; Messrs. Longridge and Co., Mansion House-place, London; Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; at One Shilling goods, or by post on receipt of six extra stamps.

NEW YORK COPPER MINE.—TO BE SOLD. BY PUBLIC

ST. DAY UNITED MINES—A MEETING of the shareholders in these mines will be HELD at the Account-house, on the mines, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at HOMAS FIELD and FRANCIS PRYOR, Purser and Manager.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on Monday, the 30 detober next, at Two o'clock precisely—Salvador House, London, sept. 6, 1853.

CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—The SHARE HOLDERS are exartestly requested to MEET the PROMOTER at the George and Valture Tavern, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, the 13th September inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of entering into the present and future prospects of this company, and to consider on the most advisable means for earrying out the undertaking. If inconvenient for shareholders to attend, provises may be sent to self-payne.—Sept. 1, 1853.

MOUNT CARBON CHARTERD COAL AND 116.0N COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the oFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the oFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the oFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the oFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the oFFICES of the above COMPANY.—Solie is hereby given, that the offices of the company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of GXE FOUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or heart of the company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of GXE FOUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or the company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of GXE FOUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or the company hereby give notice, that they have the shareholders on split and the company to the shareholders on split and the company to the shareholders on split and the company to the NYEW YORK COPPER MINE.-TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC

THE PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES SUCCESSFULLY
ADAPTED to LAND and MARINE BOILERS, COPPERS, PANS, STILLS,
&c. Measurements free of expease, with estimates for immediate work. The increasing demand for skilled labour, however, and the vast number of orders to be executed in pursuance of Acts of Parliament now in force, and of others coming soon into operation, reading the strength of the strength of

PESTIMONIAL TO MRS CHISHOLM.—At a MEETING, held at

he City of London Tavern, on the 9th August,—
The Right Hon. ROBERT VERNON SMITH, M.P., in the chair, It was unanimously resolved,—that a fund be raised, and presented to Mrs. Chicholm a public testimonial of her valuable services.

11// Subscriptions already advertised. Henry William Currie, Esq.

1 0 0 0
1 The Count Strzelecki, C. B.

1 0 0 Mrs. Mary Sturch

3 0 0 Miss Johnson

Mr. Henry Johnson

Mr. Henry Johnson

5 0 0 His Grace the Duke of Newcastle
Miss Lawrence, Leanington.

7 1 Jones, Esq.

9 1 Jones, Esq.

1 Jones, Esq.

1 George Hyde, Esq. Sydney
D. Larnach, Esq., Bank of New
South Wales 5 5 0

Thomas Reynolds, Esq.

2 0 0 1, Jones, Esq.

3 3 0 Mesars, Pinta, Peneg, & Co.

5 0 0 Wesars, Lesq., Liverpool

1 1 0 The Rev. C. Kenyvett

5 0 0 W. Westgarth, Esq., of Melbourne, 2d don. (making £20)

William Walker, Esq.

1 1 0 H. Bellamy Webb, Esq.

2 0 0 0 Messrs. E. Homan and Co.

3 0 0 Messrs. E. Homan and Co.

4 0 0 0 W. Delaunoy, Esq.

5 0 0 Messrs. Allen and Jolly

1 1 0 0 Homes Rev. C. Renyvett

6 0 0 W. Jenes Rev.

1 1 0 0 H. Bellamy Webb, Esq.

2 0 0 0 A Friend

1 0 0 Messrs. H. E. and M. Mosea

2 0 0 0 A Friend

1 0 0 Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins

5 0 0 Messrs. Each, Broadbent, & Co.

10 0 0 W. J. Powell, Esq.

10 0 F. H. Goldsmind, Esq.

10 0 Nottingham

10 1 Messrs. Favell and Bousfield

5 0 0 Messrs. Favell and Bousfield

5 0 Messrs. Favell and Bousfield J. Wheeler, Esq. he Rt. Rev. Bishop Ullathorne rs. Gilstone The Rt. Rev. Dansop.
Mrs. Glistone
G. Baron, Esq.
Improved Order of Old Friends,
Lodge 45
C. W., Esq., Beckenham
S. Majoribanks, Esq., Bushey-

1 0 0 °
Subscriptions will be received by the treasurer (John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq., M.P.), and by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Hoares and Co.; and Ransom and Co.; and also at the offices, 29, Bucklersbury, address to the honorary scretary, George Hay Donaldson, Esq., to whom all money-orders should be made payable.

OANS IN CONNECTION WITH LIFE ASSURANCE. OANS IN CONNECTION WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.—
Individuals possessing real or personal property, officers in the army or navy, clergymen, professional men, merchants, tradesmen, and persons of respectability, may, by ASSURING with the THAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, OBTAIN ADVANCES, for periods varying from one month to any other period, upon the following securities:—Upon fre-hold or leasehold property in England; upon reversions, annutities, sign-manual pensions, or any other description of assignable property, or income in connection with life assurance. Upon personal security, by the borrower procuring responsible securities to join in a bond, or other security for re-payment, and on condition of the life of the borrower, or, at least, one of his surgices, being assured for a proportionate amount.

Applications for detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, agencies, and all other information, are requested to be made to Chief Offices, 40, Pull Mall, London. THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager and Sec.

Chief Offices, 40, Pall Mall, London. THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager and Sec.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION
Capital £230,000, fully subscribed for by a registered and most responsible proprietary, consisting of several hundreds of shareholders.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
CHIEF OFFICES,—40, PALL MALL, LONDON.
The business of this association embraces the granting of:—1. Life assurances in healthy, declined, doubtful, or discascil lives.—2. Guarantees for fidelity of trust combined with life assurance.—3. Immediate and deferred annuities.—4. Loans in connection with life assurance on personal and other securities.
The whole of these four important branches of business are transacted by this association on the most favourable terms.—For prospectuses and all other information, apply to

N. B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

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TUARANTEE FOR FIDELITY OF TRUST, COMBINED

WITH LIPE ASSURANCE.—The DIRECTORS of the TRAFALGAR LIPE
SURANCE ASSOCIATION GRANT POLICIES combining the above objects on
cultarly FAVOURABLE TERMS.—For forms of proposal, terms, and all other
formation, apply to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager. formation, apply to
Chief Offices, 40, Pail Mall, London.
N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

ISEASED, DOUBTFUL, OR DECLINED LIVES.—

ISEASED, DOUBTFUL, OR DECLINED LIVES.—

The DIRECTORS of the TRAPALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION GRANT ASSURANCES at MODERATE RATES of premium, not only on the LIVES of persons who have been REJECTED by other offices, but also on those who may be suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disease of the healt, apoplexy, epilepsy, disease of the liver, dropsy, serofula, gout, rheumatism, &c. For forms of proposal, and all information, apply to Chief Offices, 40, Pall Mall, London.

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

A GENCY.—The DIRECTORS of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION continue to receive APPLICATIONS from a
spectable parties (accompained with references) RESIDENT in the various towns in
ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, for the AGENCY of this institution. The commission
allowed is highly remunerative, while the important and numerous branches of business undertaken afford greater facilities than at most other offices for the exerting
of active and influential agents.

The business of this association embraces the granting of:—1. Life assurance on
healthy, declined, doubthyl, or diseased lives.—2. Guarantees for fidelity of trust combined with life assurance.—3. Immediate and deferred annutites.—4. Loans in connection with life assurance on personal and other securities.—For detailed prospectuses, and all application, apply to
Chief Offices, 40, Pall Mall, London.

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.) (Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)
OFFICES,—No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
INSURANCES against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS can now be EFFECTED with
this company, not only for SINGLE and DOUBLE JOURNEYS, and by the YEAR,
as heretofore, but also for TERMS OF YEARS, and for the WHOLE OF LIFE, as
follows:—

To insure £1000 for a term of Life—By Annual Premiums on the state of the state of Life—By Annual Premiums on the state of the state of

Above 26| Above 26| Above 36| Above 35, Above 40| Above 45| Above 50| Above 55| Under 26| Under 36| Under 36| Under 45| Under 50| Under 55| Under 60|

£1 1 0 £1 0 6 £1 0 0 £0 19 0 £0 18 0 £0 16 0 £0 15 0 £0 13 6 £0 12 0

The above premiums include the stamp duty, which is payable to Government by the company.

The total amount insured by any of the above modes will be paid in ease of death railway accident while travelling in any class carriage on any railway in the United ingdom, and proportionate compensation in the event of personal injury.

3, Old Broad-street, Sept. 1853.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

Buard of Crade. - Department of Brieure and Art.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

DIRECTOR—SIT HENRY T. DE LA MECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

DIRECTOR—SIF HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

The following COURSE OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given NEXT SESSION, which will COMMENCE on the let October, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURES Prof. E. FORRS:—

1. CHEMISTRY, with special reference to the Arts, A. W. Hofmany, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts, E. Forrs, F.R.S.
3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE, with its special Applications, R. Hust.
4. APPLIED MECHANICS, R. Wille, M.A., F.R.S.
6. METALLURGY, J. FREN, M.D., F.R.S.
7. MINING.—S. MINERALOGY, W. W. SMYTH, M.A.
7. MINING.—S. MINERALOGY, W. W. SMYTH, M.A.
The Royal College of Chemistry, now the Chemical Laboratory of this School, receives pupilis at a fee of £10 for the term of 14 weeks. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgies Laboratory. The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratories) is one payment of £30 for two years, or two annual payments of £20—this fee includes field instruction.

Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3 and £4. Officers in the Queen's, or £1. Company's Service, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain them at haif the usual charge. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions to the school, and others have also been established.

For information, apply to Mr. T. Reeks, registerar, at the school, Jermyn-st., London.

BREU pf Trade.—Department of £rienre and Tri.

### Board of Crade .- Department of Science and Art.

THE AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on the 1st OCTOBER, when COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS in SCIENCE will be given in the METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, Jermynstreet; and in ART at MARLEBOROUGH HOUSE.

The SCIENTIFIC COURSE includes Chemistry, Natural History, Physical Sacrye, Applied Mechanica, Metallingy, Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, and Practical Instruction in the Laboratories. The ART COURSE embraces Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Perspective, Colouring, Practical Construction, and various technical applications of Art.

plications of Art.

The courses are intended to impart a knowledge of the principles of science and art involved in manufacturing and mining processes to those who may desire to carry them into practical and industrial pursuits. Special attention is also devoted to the training of teachers in a knowledge of science and art.

Prospectures and further information may be obtained at Marlborough House, Pall Mail; or at the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn-street.

DR. RAMADGE ON ASTHMA AND DISEASE OF THE HEART

One Vol., greatly improved, Second Edition, price 10s. 6d.,

A S T H M A, ITS VARIETIES AND COMPLICATIONS; with
Practical Remarks on their Specific Treatment; Illustrated by Cases and
Plates, coloured from nature. To which is annexed, a succinct TREATISE on the
principal DISEASES OF THE HEABT. By F. H. RAMADOR, M.D., Fellow of the
College of Physicians, late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Discusses of the Lungs.

London: Longman and Co.

WHY QUARTZ MINING COMPANIES ARE FAILURES.

Just published, price One shilling,

(ALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES; being a Series of recent Communications from the Mining Districts upon the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Quartz Mining; with an Account of the Richer Deposits, and Incidental Notices of the Climate, Scenery, and Mode of Life in California. Edited by Robert Allsor, of the Stock Exchange.

Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row, and may be had of all booksellers; and of the editor, No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

MINING MEN AND MINERS' MANNERS.

Now ready,

THREE COMIC CORNISH POEMS (Illustrative of Local Peculiarities),

by I. T. TREGELLAS, called—
ROZZY PAUL AND ZACKY MARTIN.
THE PERRAN CHERRYBEAM; and
THE ST. AGNES BEAR HUNT.
May be had of the principal booksellers, or of the author, at No. 80, Lemon-street
Truro, price 6d., or per post on receipt of 10 penny postage stamps.

MINING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining INING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining property. This object is now accomplished for a SMALL OUTLAY, without delay, by the HIRE of MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10, 14, 20, or 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at piessure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road Some of the above engines are already employed in mining purposes.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POWERFUL QUARTZ CRUSHER yet invented is BAGGS'S STEAM STAMP, protected by a double patent. A small 4-horse engine will crush 30 tons of quartz or ore in 12 hours. The engine is complete in itself, and needs no separate steam-engine, or other motive power, to keep it in action,—To be seen every day at 92, Blackfriars-road.

These stamping-engines are capable of CRUSHING BLOCKS A FOOT SQUARE.

These stamping-engines are capable of CRUSHING BLOCKS A FOOT SQUARE.

XTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) required ONLY
HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME
in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as a present, a tedious operation of some two notes.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most
powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible
for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted
these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining, the Alliance
Californian Gold Mining, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining
Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC GRES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the Missing Journal, 25, Field-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—///

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESG., LONDON.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, i mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spetty Copper Works, Llanelly. I am, yours, &c., Alfred Truffan.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machinescost less than when steam is employed.

TOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING
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The London and Californian Gold Quarter Caushing Company.
The Sam Fernando Lead Mining Company (Carolina, Spain).
And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private indivi-

The San Fernando Lead Mining Company (Carolina, Spain).

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